The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (by week) 15 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00, postage pre paid.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $1 75; to Clubs of Twenty and over $1 25; postage pre-paid; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, or no paper will be sent. In no instance can these terms be departed from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 6, 1875. NO. 77.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the pay thereof.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. Where neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRST EDITION.

CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUSES.

Democrats Nominate Kerr for Speaker on Third Ballot.

Speeches of Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, and the Defeated Randall.

Ex-Speaker Blaine Renominated by the Republicans.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 4.—The caucusing for the Speakership was continued up to the last moment, the floor and aisles of the hall of the House of Representatives being crowded before two o'clock. The work of singling out and ejecting outsiders was completed about 2:15 P. M., when the caucus was called to order by Fernando Wood, and on his motion J. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, was chosen presiding officer. On motion of Mr. Holman, of Indiana, Mr. Banning, of Ohio, was made Secretary.

On taking the chair Mr. Lamar made the following address, which occupied nearly half an hour in delivery:

SPEECH OF MR. LAMAR.

We are confronted with a crisis in the history of the Democratic party of the country, which brings to our party grand opportunities, but is also freighted with solemn responsibilities, and if we do not improve these opportunities and rise to these responsibilities, the fruits of the great political revolution which brings us here to-day will be like the fruit that grows on the accursed sea. The people of this country, by an overwhelming majority in States, have placed the Democratic party, after a long exclusion from power, in possession of the most important department of the Federal Government. When I say important I do not mean that it is the department invested with great emoluments. The departments of patronage, those which hold the glittering prizes of wealth and distinction are the co-ordinate departments of the Government, which are still under the control of our political opponents. The members of the House of Representatives have no patronage whatever beyond the appointment of naval and military cadets, and their compensation is barely adequate to a life of republican simplicity and prudential economy. There are many offices in the gift of the Executive far more profitable, and, in the public esteem, far more distinguished than that of a seat in the House of Representatives. But this branch is, nevertheless, under our matchless system of government, the basis of our fabric of liberty. It is the only department of the Federal Government directly responsible to the people of the country and receiving its powers directly from their hands. All the other departments are two or three degrees removed from the people in the mode of their selection and in the nature of their responsibility, while in the House of Representatives is thus responsible to the people, all the other departments of the Government are responsible to this body.

The people of this country have charged us, the Democratic majority in this House, with the important duty of bringing these co-ordinate branches of the Government to their just responsibility and thus, by an unerring instinct or a keen intelligence, have blended together our duty, our interests and our inclinations. There has been in the public mind a conviction, profound and all-prevading, that the civil service of this country has not been directed from motives of honesty and for the public good, but from considerations of party profit and for corrupt designs, and that it demands, at our hands, a reform sweeping and thorough. [Applause.] There is also an imperative demand that vigilant examination be made into the administration of the public revenues of the country, both in its collection and disbursement; that all accounts shall be examined, as it is the solemn privilege and duty of this House to do, and that corruption, be it concealed and wrongdoers, no matter how high or low, be fully exposed and punished. There is a growing and irresistible sentiment in the country that under the specious theory of protecting and fostering particular industries or interests, a body of unscalled revenue laws have been enacted to the detriment of all the other great interests of the country and at the expense of the public revenue. One of the highest and most pressing demands upon us will be not only to lay down the expenses of the Government to the point necessary to an economical administration, but to adopt such a system of taxation as will bring in the required amount of the revenue with the least burden to the people, and that burden equitably distributed and skilfully adjusted.

Owing to the exigencies of one of those great internecine struggles incident to the life of almost every great nation, and to the mismanagement and reckless wastefulness of the party in power, during this struggle ended, our people, our business investments, our commerce and all the diversified interests of the country are suffering from the evils of an irredeemable paper currency. In meeting and grappling with the difficulties of this perplexing subject it will be the mission of the Democratic party to consent to no measure that will impair the good faith of our country, or tarnish the pubic honor, or lower of disturb the national credit, or which can obstruct the progress and prosperity of the American Republic. Under the auspices and by the acts of the Democratic party here placed in charge of the nation's treasure, the national debt must be paid and the faith and the nation's currency must be made equal to that of any nation on earth.

Upon this House will have been imposed with the political power and destiny of our country for the last ten or fifteen years, it has been a frequent remark and boast that the era of constitutional politics had closed; that the questions of constitutional limitations and restrictions were no longer to hinder or delay the legislation of the Government in its dealings with financial, economical and social subjects, which, it was said, were now the only matters worthy of public attention. And yet scarcely had these words been uttered than these gentlemen found themselves struggling with the most vital and fundamental questions concerned with the conduct of our Government. The grandest aspiration of the Democratic party is, and its cunning foe will be, to restore the Constitution to its pristine strength and authority, and to make it the protection of every section of every State and of every human being of every color, race or condition.

The distrust felt by one part of the American people toward another part—toward those who were arrayed against the Union in the late war—has measurably disappeared, as is evidenced by the elections which have brought us here. In its stead a more fraternal feeling has come, which regards those of whom I speak as fellow-citizens of the same great country and a portion of the great American brotherhood. And, on the other hand, those of the South, of whom I am one of the representatives, are ready here to-day, by their chosen representatives, to honor any draft which the American nation may draw upon their patriotism and their faith in the glory and destiny of American institutions. The amendments that has been introduced among them, based upon confidence in the working of local self-government to solve any difficulty connected with moral and social and political transformations, shall have an open field and fair play. No hindrance shall be placed in the way of its vigorous development and its amplest success.

It has been said that the day of sentimental politics has passed away. But, gentlemen, there is one section of this Union which still feeds upon great nutriment to a high spirited people. We want a government that we can love; we hunger and thirst for a patriotism that shall be as broad as the country over which the national flag floats. And let me say here that no government can do without this vital element. It is the sentiment which, acting upon free institutions and reacting through them upon a people, constitutes their public spirit and political genius.

Let us not forget that the great victory of last fall which has brought us here, and which brings to us these precious opportunities and great responsibilities, was achieved not alone by Democratic votes, but by the co-operating efforts of patriotic men of all parties who, wearied and alarmed by the evils of maladministration and corrupt government, have chosen to help to power a party in the hope that we shall reform the evils under which the country groans. It is our duty to fulfil these expectations; our selfish interests lead us in the same paths. We can only secure our party to the confidence of the country by showing the people that we are determined to give them an honest government, an economical administration and an unoppressive collection of the taxes and by proving that we are devoted to the prosperity of the people and the glory of the Union.

Mr. Lamar's speech was frequently interrupted by applause, and was received as a most important declaration of principles by a Southern Democrat.

THE NOMINATIONS.

After voting down several propositions to admit contesting members to a part in the proceedings and to receive two Louisiana members who had provided themselves with certificates from McEnery, nominations were made. Samuel J. Randall was nominated by Mr. Hester Clymer, Michael C. Kerr by Mr. Holman and Samuel S. Cox by Mr. Hewitt. The balloting then began, an attempt to have a *viva voce* vote having first been rejected.

FIRST BALLOT.

Whole number of votes	163
Michael C. Kerr	71
Samuel J. Randall	59
Samuel S. Cox	31

SECOND BALLOT.

Whole number of votes	162
Michael C. Kerr	77
Samuel J. Randall	63
Samuel S. Cox	21
Milton Sayler	1

THIRD AND FINAL BALLOT.

Whole number of votes	161
Michael C. Kerr	90
Samuel J. Randall	63
Samuel S. Cox	7
Milton Sayler	1

MR. RANDALL'S REMARKS.

At the close of the third ballot Mr. Randall arose, and, with great self-posession, said:

MR. RANDALL'S SPEECH.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the wish of the majority be the voice of all. From this moment the differences among ourselves must be at an end, and thus present a united front to our adversaries. Our mission on this floor must be, as far as we are able, to restore the Government to its constitutional purposes and to expose the corruptions of the Administration. A word more of a personal character to those around who have so steadily supported me. They have lost their choice, but have gained a lifelong friend. I now move that the nomination of Michael C. Kerr, of Indiana, be made unanimous.

The nomination of Mr. Kerr having been made unanimous on this suggestion, the caucus took a recess.

THE NOMINATIONS FOR OTHER OFFICERS.

The caucus reassembled at seven o'clock and various gentlemen were placed in nomination for Clerk of the House. The first ballot resulted as follows:

FIRST BALLOT FOR CLERK.

Geo. M. Adams, Ky.	45	Banks	2
Crittenden, of Mo	32	Shober	16
Archer	11	Whitehead	16
Tyler	10	Other parties	15
Dubois	11		

On the second ballot Adams obtained 48 and Crittenden 35, the remainder of votes being given to other candidates.

On the fifth ballot the vote was as follows:

FIFTH BALLOT.

Adams	89	Banks	2
Crittenden	56	Whitehead	11
Dubois	6		

Adams, having received the majority of votes, was declared the nominee of the caucus. Widderborn withdrew as a candidate this morning.

John G. Thompson, of Ohio, was nominated for Sergeant-at-Arms on the first ballot, the vote being as follows:

Thompson	113	Fitzhugh	5
Cook	35	E. G. Harris, Miss.	13
McCloskey	7		

On the second ballot for Doorkeeper L. H. Fitzhugh, of Texas, received 88 votes—a majority of all cast.

DOORKEEPER.

Mr. Fitzhugh was Sergent-at-Arms for the Confederate Congress.

Nine persons were voted for as Postmaster. On the third ballot James Stuart, of Virginia, received 91 votes—a majority of all cast.

Rev. J. L. Townsend, of Washington, Episcopalian, was chosen as Chaplain.

The caucus adjourned at half-past eleven o'clock.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS — EX-SPEAKER BLAINE RENOMINATED BY ACCLAMATION.

The Republican members of the House met at eight o'clock this evening, at the room of the Judiciary Committee, in the southern wing of the Capitol. About seventy-five members were present. The caucus was called to order by Mr. Eugene Hale, of Maine, who proposed Mr. W. A. Wheeler, of New York, as Chairman. Mr. Wheeler was elected by acclamation. Mr. George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, then moved, and Mr. Banks, of Pennsylvania, seconded Mr. Blaine's renomination as candidate for Speaker, which was carried by acclamation, as was also that of all the other officers who served during the last session. Mr. Blaine made a speech thanking his colleagues for the compliment paid to him as warmly as though it would insure his re-election. He also dwelt upon the importance of regular attendance on the part of Republican members in order to fully guard the interests of the great party which they represent. The entire caucus was in the nature of a complimentary gathering, and it was pervaded by a pleasant spirit of political unity and fidelity to old party ties.

MEETING OF CONGRESS TO-DAY.

The first business of to-morrow will consist of calling the roll of members by Mr. McPherson, the present Clerk, and the administration of the oath of office. Next will come the election of Speaker, Clerk, Doorkeeper, Sergeant-at-Arms, Postmaster and Chaplain.

THE CHINESE MISSION.

Consul General Seward will probably be nominated to succeed Mr. Avery as Minister to China.

COLLEGE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Organization Effected at Springfield—Constitution Adopted—Preparations for Next Field-Meeting.

SPRINGFIELD, December 4.—In response to a call made recently by G. W. Greene, of Harvard, and G. C. Webb, of Yale, delegates from several college athletic associations met to-day at the Massasoit House in order to form an inter-collegiate athletic association.

It was unanimously voted that an association be formed which should have entire control of the athletic sports to be held in connection with the inter-collegiate regattas. The name of the association is "An Athletic Association of American Colleges," and its object, as expressed in the constitution, is "The promotion of athletic sports among the members and its respective colleges by meetings and friendly contests." A clause was introduced into the constitution, making a two-thirds vote of a regular meeting necessary to the admission of a new college. There is to be an annual field-meeting held at the time of the annual college regatta, under the direction of the Committee on Athletic Sports.

When the constitution had been adopted the convention elected officers, as follows: President, G. C. Webb, of Yale; Vice President, Randolph Hurry, of Columbia; Secretary, G. W. Greene, of Harvard; Treasurer, W. A. Platt, of Williams. The two remaining members of the Committee on Athletic Sports beside the President, Mr. Webb, were then elected by ballot. They are Messrs. W. C. Wallace, of Wesleyan, and G. W. Greene, of Harvard. It was decided that another convention should be held in New York probably in the Avenue Hotel, on January 5, 1876, the day following the meeting of the College Rowing Association, and the Committee on Athletic Sports were instructed to draw up a set of rules for the next field-meeting of the association, and report at the meeting in New York. They were also instructed to open a correspondence with the authorities of Saratoga, New London and Springfield, in regard to the laying out of a racecourse.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—Rising barometer, cool northwest winds and generally light rains, followed by clear or clearing weather.

The steamer Gaelic, from Yokohama and Hong Kong, has arrived at San Francisco.

Notice of a cut-down of wages has been served on the mill operatives at Suncook, N. H.

It is reported that the Khedive has ordered 15,000 men to march against the Abyssinians.

The Cardigan House, at East Canaan, N. H., was destroyed by fire Friday morning. The loss is estimated at $5,000; partially insured.

A heavy fog is reported in and about Omaha for the past three days. It is so dense that lights cannot be seen more than one hundred feet distant.

The Committee on Design of the Sumner statue have voted to select Thomas Ball to make a statue of Mr. Sumner. It will probably be made of bronze.

The British Minister at Yeddo is making strenuous efforts to prevent the selection of Americans for positions of trust under the Japanese Government.

A terrible explosion took place on Saturday in the Powell Duffryn pit, near Tredegar, England. Twenty miners were killed and ten taken out severely injured.

The following steamers have arrived at New York: Atlantic, City of Berlin and Algeria, from Liverpool; Italy, from London; Klopstock, from Hamburg; American, from Bremen, and Labrador.

It is stated in Vienna that Count Audrossy proposes the formation of an International Commission to establish an understanding between the Porte and the insurgents and to superintend the administration of Herzegovina.

Rev. Gaving Lang has appealed from the decision of the Canadian Superior Court quashing the injunction restraining the United Presbyterian Church of Canada from using the funds belonging to the Church of Scotland branch.

At the meeting of the Republican Committee, which was held at Boston Friday night, to take action on the Mayoralty question, forty of the strongest members, with President Shepard at their head, bolted and held an independent convention, nominating Mayor Cobb. The Democrats also held a meeting, but made no nomination.

ESCAPE OF TWEED.

The Great Criminal Visits His Family with the Warden and a Keeper,

Eludes the Officers and is Heard of No More.

Reward of Ten Thousand Dollars Offered.

Statements of the Sheriff, Warden and Keeper.

NEW YORK, December 5.—At 7:30 o'clock last evening the announcement was made at the bar of the Nineteenth Precinct Police Station that William M. Tweed had escaped from Ludlow Street Jail. The "blotter" at that place has the following insertion: "About 7:30 this evening Warden Dunham and Keeper Hagan of Ludlow Street Jail, called at this station and stated that William M. Tweed had just escaped from them at his residence in Madison avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, and wished a general alarm to be sent to all stations, which was complied with." The following particulars are taken from the New York *Times* of this morning:

A few minutes after ten o'clock last night hurried steps were heard approaching the entrance to the Ludlow Street Jail, and immediately the loud gong was sounded. Assistant Warden Gardener, who was on duty at the time, opened the door and admitted Mr. Dunham, the Warden, pale and breathless. The Warden's face was covered with prespiration, and for the first five minutes after his arrival at the prison he was unable to speak. After resting awhile Mr. Dunham gave the following statement to a *Times* reporter of the circumstances surrounding the departure of Tweed from the jail and his subsequent escape from his house in Madison avenue, near Sixtieth street:

STORY OF WARDEN OF LUDLOW STREET JAIL.

"I received no special authorization from the Sheriff or anybody else for Mr. Tweed's removal from the jail. It is customary to take out prisoners held on civil writs for drives for the good of their health, or for the purpose of affording them an opportunity of visiting their friends and relatives. To my knowledge Mr. Tweed was taken out under this rule four times since the date of his reception here—June 23d last. In each of these leaves of absence I invariably accompanied him. The report that Tweed, Timothy Campbell, Civil Justice elect, and myself left the jail on Friday last and went in a carriage to the Claremont Hotel, Eleventh avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third street is correct; our purpose was simply to take a drive and dine at the hotel. The object of state of Mr. Tweed's health necessitated these drives. Now, I will tell you as well as I can the particulars of this man's escape from my custody last evening. Tweed left the prison, if I remember rightly, a little after two o'clock. The party, which consisted of Tweed, his son William, Keeper Edward Hagan and myself entered a carriage, which was in waiting in the street fronting the entrance. The driver drove us to the Bowery, through to Fourth avenue and Fourth street, and thence to Broadway. Proceeding up the latter thoroughfare a short distance we turned into Fifth avenue which we traversed until Forty-ninth street was reached. At this point our carriage was driven up the Western Boulevard to King's Bridge road. We returned in the direction of the city, and left the Southern Boulevard. After crossing Harlem bridge we drove through One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street to Sixth avenue, and down Sixty-second to the termination point of Central Park. Here we all alighted from the carriage and ascended a knoll on the east side of the avenue, where we probably remained fifteen minutes, walking around and chatting upon various topics. Throughout the entire drive Tweed appeared as full of spirits, without betraying the slightest nervousness or lapsing into silent thought, as was sometimes his wont. In the discussion of any subject Tweed took part. He took an active part, and often laughed heartily. Returning to our carriage, our driver guided his team through the park to Fifty-ninth street, and thence to Madison avenue, near Sixtieth street, where Tweed's house is situated. Leaving the carriage at the corner, we entered the house between 4 and 5 o'clock. Having entered the front parlor, where we met Mr. Douglass, Mr. Tweed's son-in-law, we sat down and talked a while, shortly after, however, Tweed looked at his chair, and intimated that he would like to slip up stairs to see his wife for a moment. The desired permission was granted him, and, as he stepped toward the stairs leading to the hallway, Mr. Hagan went in the same direction into the pantry to wash his hands. I remained in the parlor with young Tweed and he purposed that When Hagan had finished washing his hands he returned to the parlor and resumed his seat. I waited perhaps five minutes or a little longer before I remarked that it was time to start for the jail, and that they had better call Tweed down stairs. His son went up stairs but shortly afterward announced that the father had not gone up stairs. I was surprised to hear this, and told Hagan to go up and make further inquiries and search while I examined the lower part of the house. Before doing so I took the precaution to open the front door and call to a coachman standing near. Hagan in the hall I asked him if he had discovered anything of our prisoner's whereabouts, and he answered in the negative. When I opened the front door I noticed a carriage occupied during the day still stood at the corner. The keeper and I, after making a thorough search in the house for Tweed, entered the stranger's carriage as rapidly as possible to the police station in Fifty-ninth street, where, at our request, a general alarm was sent out. Both young Mr. Tweed and Mr. Douglass manifested great excitement when apprised of the fact of Tweed's escape. After our departure from the station men drove to the Central Office, and there learned that the news had been transmitted from the police telegraph. Afterward visited Sheriff Conner's residence, and, failing to find the Sheriff there, proceeded to a club in Third avenue, but he was not found. Tweed's manner and mode of Tweed's escape, and am quite bewildered by the occurrence. In alluding to the incidents in his house I forgot to state that Mr. Douglass shook hands Tweed's step as he was going up stairs. After we had been informed by Mr. William M. Tweed, Jr., that his father had not gone up stairs, I saw Mr. Tweed standing at the head of the flight, and upon questioning her, received a similar answer. She appeared to be greatly excited at the time. I last saw Tweed at 6:30 P. M."

KEEPER EDWARD HAGAN'S VERSION OF THE ESCAPE.

As Mr. Dunham concluded his narrative of the escape, Edward Hogan, the keeper came into the parlor, and, being asked for his version of the affair, repeated substantially the particulars related by Mr. Dunham. "I saw Tweed go up stairs," said he, "and soon afterward heard the Warden say to young Mr. Tweed, 'You had better go up stairs and tell the old man we had better go.' When informed that he had not gone up we instituted a search in the manner described by Mr. Dunham, searching in all the rooms, closets and cellars. On reaching the hall of the floor, I looked at the hat-rack and noticed that while Mr. Tweed's hat had disappeared, his overcoat, a heavy beaver, was still where he had left it. Young Tweed was evidently pulling his hair and cried out in evident anguish that his father had ruined him and his family. The son-in-law acted like an insane man; I went with Mr. Dunham to the station house and Central Office, and also to the Occidental Hotel, where I telegraphed to the Chiefs of Police of Philadelphia, Boston, Brooklyn and New Jersey.

WHAT SHERIFF CONNER HAS TO SAY.

A *Times* reporter asked Sheriff Conner whether Tweed had left the jail with the Warden, by his permission. To this question he replied that Warden Dunham had gone to him on Friday, and had asked his permission to take him out to day. He, the Sheriff, had objected to his going out, as he did not think it advisable. He told Dunham that Tweed had been out the week before, and the papers had spoken of it, and he thought he had better not go. Dunham said that Tweed had not asked permission to be absent often, and he thought he might be allowed to go, especially as there was no danger of his getting away, as there would be two men with him. He then asked Dunham in whose carriage he was accustomed to take Tweed when they went out, and Dunham told him that they always went in a carriage that he (Dunham) hired and paid for. Finally, after much pleading on the part of Dunham, he consented that Tweed might go for a drive yesterday. The reporter then asked the Sheriff whether he knew the pretended object of Tweed's temporary release from confinement, and he said that he did not know; that Mr. Dunham had not told him anything about it, and he supposed that it was with the object of finding some one who would go bail for him. "The fact is," continued Mr. Conner, "Dunham did not believe that Tweed had any desire to escape. He thought that the interests he had at stake in this city were so large that he would not want to abandon them. In fact, Dunham thought," said the Sheriff, "that Tweed could not be clubbed away. But I was always uneasy. I felt from the first that it was a great responsibility, and I always wished they would take him away. I did not want him on my hands. But he could have escaped long ago," added Mr. Conner, "he could have got out of that jail at almost any time. Everybody knows it is unsafe, and why he did not go before I cannot tell. He could have done so, if he had chosen. Why he has gone now, I am at a loss to imagine. He could have easily escaped when he was on Blackwell's Island, and I am surprised that he did not go when he was there." In reply to a question as to whether he had any idea where Tweed would go, he said he had not the slightest, but he feared that he had everything so arranged that it would be impossible to find him.

TWEED'S RECENT VISITORS IN JAIL.

During his confinement, Tweed's only visitors were the members of his family, his counsel, and, frequently, leading politicians of the East Side. Yesterday morning, and for three days prior to his escape, the only persons admitted were his sons and lawyers. Before leaving yesterday he was called upon by David Dudley Field and Gen. Ecclestein. The former, it is stated, handed him an affidavit to sign. Mr. Gardener, the Deputy Warden, who is also a Notary Public, being called into the room to swear Tweed. Mr. Gardener asked Tweed if he had read the document, who replied carelessly that Mr. Field had read it to him. The room occupied by Tweed in the prison was formerly used by the Warden as his private parlor. It was surrendered to Tweed when he was brought to the jail by Deputy Sheriff McGonnigh, last June, and furnished to suit Tweed's tastes. The appearance of the apartment last night was as orderly as usual. Photographs of Tweed and members of his family were hung on the walls, and the little desk in a corner of the room was covered with blank papers and scraps of newspapers. Everything in the room gave an idea of a methodical existence on the part of the occupant. It is a sound that significant fact that the room next to Tweed's apartment is at present occupied by the smuggler Lawrence, an intimate friend of Tweed. The two rooms opened into each other, and the bosom friends were always in constant companionship. Last night up to a late hour Lawrence was entertaining several lady friends in his room.

$10,000 REWARD OFFERED.

At a late hour last night Warden Dunham offered a reward of $10,000 for the capture of Tweed. He says he does this of his own accord, but believes that Sheriff Conner will agree to it.

LEGAL ASPECT OF THE ESCAPE—CIVIL SUITS TO PROCEED.

A reporter of the *Times* visited Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham at a late hour last night, to ascertain the gentleman's views as to the bearing of Tweed's escape upon the prosecution of the suits against him now pending.

"I suppose, Mr. Peckham," inquired the reporter, "that you have heard the news?"

Mr. Peckham replied, "I have; but still I propose to go on with my work. The escape has not affected the principal part of the work, namely, the civil suits. They will go on just as if Tweed himself were here to take part in the defense. The criminal suit will of course be suspended till Tweed is retaken. I open the principal suit in behalf of the people before Judge Davis on the question of drawing a 'struck' jury, and when I have carried the motion I will require about ten days for the various legal processes to be gone through that must necessarily precede the trial, so that I expect to begin the examination about the middle of next week." Mr. Peckham then explained what is meant by the "struck" jury, and then went on: "If you will look at the list of forty-ninth Tweed's escape will be upon the jury, I am free to say that it will prejudice it in favor of the prosecution. Flight is always interpreted as a confession of guilt, and I always have now a case so strong that it must surely carry conviction with an honest jury. I am glad to have this additional evidence." He then left the building.

Another point of Tweed. He had evidently had no consultation about any proceedings tending in the direction of speaking of the escape as bearing on the authorities who have had Tweed in care, Mr. Peckham said: "I drive Tweed apparently as full of spirits, without betraying the slightest nervousness or lapsing into silent thought, as was sometimes his wont. In the discussion of any subject Tweed took part. He took an active part, and often laughed heartily. Returning to our carriage, our driver guided his team through the park to Fifty-ninth street, and thence to Madison avenue, near Sixtieth street, where Tweed's house is situated. Leaving the carriage at the corner, we entered the house between 4 and 5 o'clock. Having entered the front parlor, where we met Mr. Douglass, Mr. Tweed's son-in-law, we sat down and talked a while, shortly after, however, Tweed looked at his chair, and intimated that he would like to slip up stairs to see his wife for a moment. The desired permission was granted him, and, as he stepped toward the stairs leading to the hallway, Mr. Hagan went in the same direction into the pantry to wash his hands. I remained in the parlor with young Tweed and he purposed that When Hagan had finished washing his hands he returned to the parlor and resumed his seat. I waited perhaps five minutes or a little longer before I remarked that it was time to start for the jail, and that they had better call Tweed down stairs. His son went up stairs but shortly afterward announced that the father had not gone up stairs. I was surprised to hear this, and told Hagan to go up and make further inquiries and search while I examined the lower part of the house. Before doing so I took the precaution to open the front door and call to a coachman standing near. Hagan in the hall I asked him if he had discovered anything of our prisoner's whereabouts, and he answered in the negative. When I opened the front door I noticed a carriage occupied during the day still stood at the corner. The keeper and I, after making a thorough search in the house for Tweed, entered the stranger's carriage as rapidly as possible to the police station in Fifty-ninth street, where, at our request, a general alarm was sent out. Both young Mr. Tweed and Mr. Douglass manifested great excitement when apprised of the fact of Tweed's escape. After our departure from the station men drove to the Central Office, and there learned that the news had been transmitted from the police telegraph. Afterward visited Sheriff Conner's residence, and, failing to find the Sheriff there, proceeded to a club in Third avenue, but he was not found. Tweed's manner and mode of Tweed's escape, and am quite bewildered by the occurrence. In alluding to the incidents in his house I forgot to state that Mr. Douglass shook hands Tweed's step as he was going up stairs. After we had been informed by Mr. William M. Tweed, Jr., that his father had not gone up stairs, I saw Mr. Tweed standing at the head of the flight, and upon questioning her, received a similar answer. She appeared to be greatly excited at the time. I last saw Tweed at 6:30 P. M."

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

FREEZING OF RICHARDS DENIED—DENSE FOG IN LONDON.

LONDON, December 4.—The report of the freezing to death of Mr. Westley Richards is denied to-day. A dense fog prevails over the metropolis. Street and railway traffic is consequently interrupted. No accidents have as yet been reported.

CABLE RATES—HOPES OF A REDUCTION.

LONDON, December 4.—There has latterly been a rumor that the Anglo-American Cable Company desire to increase the present rates of telegraphic tolls between England and America.

The *Daily News* to-day, in its financial article, has the following paragraph on what presumably relates to this rumor:

"The Board of Directors of the Direct United States Cable Company yesterday refused to accede to certain demands of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company relative to tariffs. The result will probably be a renewed contest between the rival companies and a low tariff."

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—EFFECT OF THE SUEZ CANAL PURCHASE ON THE MARKET.

Herald Cable Special.]

LONDON, December 4.—The news of the purchase of the Suez Canal shares by England came like a thunderclap upon the operators on 'Change. It produced great excitement. This was followed by an advance in Egyptians of twelve. Turkish securities sympathized, especially those of the tribute loan.

The appointment of Mr. Cave, M. P., as the Khedive's financial adviser exerted, also, a favorable influence on the price of Egyptian stocks.

At the period of settling day, at the end of November, the lowest known nominal value of foreign stocks which passed the Clearing House was $1,500,000,000, or £300,000,000.

All the markets are now quite firm at the highest prices. There is less political excitement, and less apprehension of a shrinkage of values is conveyed to the public owing to the steady progress of funding operations. The closing prices are: Egyptian seventy-threes, 73; Turkish fives, 25; Peruvians, 30.

Spain.

MINISTER CUSHING AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

MADRID, December 5.—Mr. Cushing, the United States Minister, has had a long conference with Senor Collantes, the new Minister for Foreign Affairs. It is understood that the negotiations continue satisfactory.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, December 4.—The steamship Ville de Brest, of the General Transatlantic Company, has sailed from this port to seek her sister-ship L'Amerique, before reported disabled at about latitude 49° north, longitude 20° west.

LONDON, December 4.—Steamships Nevada and Bothnia, from New York, arrived out.

PLYMOUTH, December 5.—Steamer Gellert, from New York, arrived.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Illness of the President's Brother.

NOTES ON THE TWO CAUCUSES.

Points of the President's Message.

PENSION AGENCY AT PHILADELPHIA.

McGrue's Appointment as Sixth Auditor.

Rumor of Bristow's Resignation Denied.

Babcock's Court of Inquiry Detailed—Instructions of Attorney General to Civil Officers at St. Louis.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 5, 1875.

Illness of Orville Grant.

Orville Grant, the brother of the President, is quite ill at his lodgings in this city. His disease is an affection of the brain, which, it is feared by members of the family, will prove serious.

The Appointment of Sixth Auditor.

The statement that the name of Mr. McGrue, of Ohio, appointed Sixth Auditor of the Treasury during the adjournment of Congress, will not be sent to the Senate on account of the complicity of a distant relative in the whisky frauds, is without foundation. It was remarked by the President that it would be no reason to withhold the nomination of a person because he happened to have a cousin who was a rascal.

Pension Agent Nevin, of Philadelphia.

The commission of Mr. Nevin, Pension Agent at Philadelphia, being about to expire, it appears that an attempt is being made to secure the appointment of another person. It can be stated on high authority that unless better reasons for the change be given than have already been presented, Mr. Nevin will be reappointed. As the 14th instant will be the end of his term, a brief delay in sending in the nomination has been conceded.

The Speakership Decided.

The scuffle of the rapacious army of Democrats over the few offices under the control of the House of Representatives culminated yesterday in the nomination of Michael C. Kerr, of Indiana, to be Speaker, by a vote of 90 against 63 for Randall, 7 for Cox and 1 for Saylor. The contest led off with Randall twelve minutes in the rear. Randall himself was here to take part in the defense. The criminal suit will of course be suspended till Tweed is retaken. I open the principal suit in behalf of the people before Judge Davis on the question of drawing a 'struck' jury, and when I have carried the motion I will require about ten days for the various legal processes to be gone through that must necessarily precede the trial, so that I expect to begin the examination about the middle of next week." Mr. Peckham then explained what is meant by the "struck" jury, and then went on: "If you will look at the list of forty-ninth Tweed's escape will be upon the jury, I am free to say that it will prejudice it in favor of the prosecution. Flight is always interpreted as a confession of guilt, and I always have now a case so strong that it must surely carry conviction with an honest jury. I am glad to have this additional evidence." He then left the building.

Another point of Tweed. He had evidently had no consultation about any proceedings tending in the direction of speaking of the escape as bearing on the authorities who have had Tweed in care, Mr. Peckham said: "I drive Tweed apparently as full of spirits, without betraying the slightest nervousness or lapsing into silent thought, as was sometimes his wont. In the discussion of any subject Tweed took part. He took an active part, and often laughed heartily. Returning to our carriage, our driver guided his team through the park to Fifty-ninth street, and thence to Madison avenue, near Sixtieth street, where Tweed's house is situated. Leaving the carriage at the corner, we entered the house between 4 and 5 o'clock. Having entered the front parlor, where we met Mr. Douglass, Mr. Tweed's son-in-law, we sat down and talked a while, shortly after, however, Tweed looked at his chair, and intimated that he would like to slip up stairs to see his wife for a moment. The desired permission was granted him, and, as he stepped toward the stairs leading to the hallway, Mr. Hagan went in the same direction into the pantry to wash his hands. I remained in the parlor with young Tweed and he purposed that When Hagan had finished washing his hands he returned to the parlor and resumed his seat. I waited perhaps five minutes or a little longer before I remarked that it was time to start for the jail, and that they had better call Tweed down stairs. His son went up stairs but shortly afterward announced that the father had not gone up stairs. I was surprised to hear this, and told Hagan to go up and make further inquiries and search while I examined the lower part of the house. Before doing so I took the precaution to open the front door and call to a coachman standing near. Hagan in the hall I asked him if he had discovered anything of our prisoner's whereabouts, and he answered in the negative. When I opened the front door I noticed a carriage occupied during the day still stood at the corner. The keeper and I, after making a thorough search in the house for Tweed, entered the stranger's carriage as rapidly as possible to the police station in Fifty-ninth street, where, at our request, a general alarm was sent out. Both young Mr. Tweed and Mr. Douglass manifested great excitement when apprised of the fact of Tweed's escape. After our departure from the station men drove to the Central Office, and there learned that the news had been transmitted from the police telegraph. Afterward visited Sheriff Conner's residence, and, failing to find the Sheriff there, proceeded to a club in Third avenue, but he was not found. Tweed's manner and mode of Tweed's escape, and am quite bewildered by the occurrence. In alluding to the incidents in his house I forgot to state that Mr. Douglass shook hands Tweed's step as he was going up stairs. After we had been informed by Mr. William M. Tweed, Jr., that his father had not gone up stairs, I saw Mr. Tweed standing at the head of the flight, and upon questioning her, received a similar answer. She appeared to be greatly excited at the time. I last saw Tweed at 6:30 P. M."

KEEPER EDWARD HAGAN'S VERSION OF THE ESCAPE.

As Mr. Dunham concluded his narrative of the escape, Edward Hogan, the keeper came into the parlor, and, being asked for his version of the affair, repeated substantially the particulars related by Mr. Dunham. "I saw Tweed go up stairs," said he, "and soon afterward heard the Warden say to young Mr. Tweed, 'You had better go up stairs and tell the old man we had better go.' When informed that he had not gone up we instituted a search in the manner described by Mr. Dunham, searching in all the rooms, closets and cellars. On reaching the hall of the floor, I looked at the hat-rack and noticed that while Mr. Tweed's hat had disappeared, his overcoat, a heavy beaver, was still where he had left it. Young Tweed was evidently pulling his hair and cried out in evident anguish that his father had ruined him and his family. The son-in-law acted like an insane man; I went with Mr. Dunham to the station house and Central Office, and also to the Occidental Hotel, where I telegraphed to the Chiefs of Police of Philadelphia, Boston, Brooklyn and New Jersey

The Commercial.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1875.

THE foreign exports from Philadelphia last week amounted to $975,735.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* lent its powerful moral influence in aid of the election of RANDALL.

THE outward movement of grain from Philadelphia in the 11 months greater than at this period last year, 6,995,018 bushels having gone forward the present year, against 4,825,618 bushels at this time in 1874.

THE Boston *Herald* is responsible for the statement that DANA SARGENT will take up his residence in Massachusetts he may go back next year to the United States Senate. It is one thing to make a contract, and quite another to fulfil it, however.

THE Forty-fourth Congress assembles today. The Democracy, which succeeds to the control of the Lower House, has now a grand opportunity of putting a few of its innumerable virtuous professions into practice. We shall see what we shall see.

THE Republican ticket for School Committee, in Boston, consisting of one from each ward, contains the names of four women—LUCINDA P. HALE, ABBY W. MAY, LUCRETIA CROCKER and LUCIA M. PEABODY. The election is by general ticket and not by wards.

THE advice of JOHN BRIGHT in favor of plain funerals was not heeded in the burial of Vice President WILSON. The great object, in every city through which his dead body passed, was to make as gorgeous a display as possible. It seems well nigh impracticable to get down to "hard pan" in matters of common sense.

BABCOCK, failing to get a hearing in the St. Louis court, in which his reputation has been assailed, has addressed a letter to the President demanding a court of inquiry.—*Cincinnati Times.*

He did not ask for a hearing in the St. Louis court until the trial of AVERY was over. Why didn't he apply for it in time? He would have been accommodated if he had.

THE New York *World* has discovered a new Gunpowder Plot. It thus lays bare the terrible scheme concocted at Washington by the Republican Senators:

"The Republican Senate is to behave itself in an ostentatiously exemplary manner during the first few weeks of the session."

There is but one remedy for this, and that is let the Democratic House outdo the Republican Senate in its exemplary manners.

A CORRESPONDENT reminds us that BABCOCK declares himself innocent. So did JOYCE, and MCDONALD, and AVERY; yet they were all convicted. BRISTOW, on the other hand, demanded that the witnesses who charged *him* with complicity in the whisky frauds should be sent at once before the Grand Jury. Why does not BABCOCK *follow that* example, instead of trying to hide behind a military court of inquiry?

WHEN an Illinois editor or reporter speaks of a "barn," he means what in Pennsylvania is known as a cow shed or "stable." The little lean-to shed which sheltered Mrs. O'LEARY's cow, the burning of which, through the thoughtlessness of the cow in kicking over Mrs. O'LEARY's lantern, caused the great fire in Chicago, was known in Chicago parlance as a "barn." A Pennsylvania Dutchman would laugh at all such barns.

THE Associated Press needs a new reporter badly at Philadelphia. The one it now has telegraphed to the press of the country, a day or two ago, that the reduction of force in the Philadelphia Custom House was "in consequence of a decrease of business." This is not true. There has been a decided increase in the imports and business of the port. The force in the Custom House has been reduced in accordance with orders from Washington, and for no other reasons whatever.

THE United States District Court for Indiana has just rendered a decision on the question of condemning a railroad track for public use, to the effect that such property is as much subject to condemnation as the property of a private citizen. The question at issue was whether ground already condemned to the use of one railroad could be again condemned for the use of another. The decision is in the affirmative. The important bearings of the decision are obvious.

A NEW question, and one of considerable interest to stockholders in national banks, is shortly to come before the United States Circuit Court for Ohio. It appears that, by the failure of a certain national bank at Tiffin, in that State, the individual stockholders have become personally liable for large amounts. These, holding that gross neglect of duty on the part of the directors led to the frauds and losses of the bank, have instituted proceedings against the directors for the recovery of their losses.

FERNANDO WOOD ought to get the Chairmanship of the Committee on Ways and Means. He was the leading Democrat on that committee in the last Congress, and by usage the chairmanship is his. Then, too, in a Democratic party sense he deserves the honor. He has never swerved a hair. Even in the war he was about as good a rebel as the average in the South. That section would have made him Speaker, but it is Democratic. The South, indeed, would like to do many things this winter in the House which it will not do, because the Presidential contest is so near.

BABCOCK gets his court of inquiry, it seems, which is equivalent to saying that BABCOCK is to be whitewashed. If the *Gazette* really wants GRANT nominated for a third term, it will advise the President to throw BABCOCK over, at once. Any attempt to whitewash him with a court of inquiry called in his interest and selected by his associates, cannot fail to tell against the President under whom such an act is done. The country will be satisfied with nothing less, in BABCOCK's case, than a searching judicial investigation, by the established courts of law.

THE first subject to be investigated by the House of Representatives, when it meets, is the allegation that corrupt means were used in carrying on the Democratic fight over the Speaker's nomination. The correspondent of the New York *Times* says:

Some money is in hand to be used judiciously to influence opinion and votes. There can be no doubt about this. Where did it come from? Some Democrats, before ascribing its contribution to the tree traders, and others to the Tilden party in New York. Mr. Kerr can hardly know that he is the maiden object of bargain and sale, but such is the fact.

THE bitter contest for the Speakership of the House of Representatives is over. The fight was purely a personal one, alike as to the participants and in its relations to the Presidential contest. Never before, it is credibly stated, has such open and barefaced trading and dickering in the struggle for that office been witnessed, and this very fact foreshadows the most disgraceful administration of affairs by a Democratic Congress. The old Copperhead treason element that KERR, the successful candidate, belongs to, that was so serviceable to treason in 1861-62, and, indeed, all through the rebellion, will now be heard from.

ONE thing was clearly settled by the experience of the several years which immediately followed the war, to-wit: that military courts of inquiry in times of peace were not a legitimate part of the functions of civil government. Military courts may do very well to try men in actual military service, but they are not proper instrumentalities for trying military men who have been released from army duty to take part in the civil service. BABCOCK, in serving as the President's private secretary is serving as a civilian, merely, and not as a soldier, and he is as amenable to the civil courts as his whisky-ring correspondents at St. Louis.

THE statistics of immigration at New York for the eleven expired months of the year show a decrease of about one-half compared with last year, and of more than two-thirds compared with the year 1873. Calculations formerly made in regard to the absorption of Western lands by newly arrived settlers, and of the rapid accretion of wealth by direct importation in passengers' hands, are abruptly upset by the stoppage in this westward flow of population from the Old World. The estimate for the current year ending the first of next January gives a total of only eighty-five thousand, of whom about thirty-five thousand are returned passengers or persons who have been in this country before. There is a decrease of about fifty per cent. in the numbers coming from Germany and Ireland, while the Italian and Scandinavian elements have dropped out of sight almost wholly, the arrivals of these two classes being very small now though quite heavy only two or three years ago. The best class of immigration now coming is the Russian, which is steadily on the increase, and constitutes a valuable accession, whether considered morally or materially. There is a general impression that the Centennial will give a new impetus to the Atlantic passenger traffic, and that a largely increased immigration will follow in the train.

NEGATIVE AND POSITIVE MEN.

The death of Hon. IRA HARRIS, of New York, recalls the fact that he was elected to the United States Senate just before the war broke out, as a "compromise" candidate between WILLIAM M. EVARTS and HORACE GREELEY. Mr. EVARTS was the SEWARD candidate, and Mr. GREELEY represented the anti-SEWARD men. It was found impossible to unite the party on either, and finally Mr. HARRIS was chosen as one mutually acceptable to both.

But Mr. HARRIS, as a politician and statesman, did not attain to any great prominence. He was a man of noble appearance, splendid deportment and great legal capacity; but, like all men chosen as "compromise" candidates, he had more negative than positive qualities. He did not distinguish himself greatly as a Senator; and although he maintained a good standing as such, he did nothing to make himself known, and when he retired from the Senate he dropped suddenly and almost completely out of public recollection.

The two men whom he superseded have, on the contrary, made world-wide reputations for themselves. They did not get into the United States Senate, and were doubtless both much chagrined at the failure of their political aspirations; but they both managed to make themselves famous, while the man whose good luck in supplanting them in the Senate they envied so much, attained to no eminence and had practically passed out of public recollection when his death was announced.

The moral of all this is that it does not necessarily make a man famous to give him great political distinction, and that America be won not of politics as well as of th it. Negative men, like HARRIS, may be preferred to positive men like EVARTS and GREELEY, in hot political contests; but negative men never make their mark as positive men are pretty sure to do.

A NOTICEABLE and suggestive feature of the last annual report of the New York Prison Association, just published, is the fact that the three penitentiaries in that State which yield the largest pecuniary returns, and reform the greatest proportion of criminals, are the three in which there is the most thorough training in the schoolroom and the workshop. The prison agents all concur in their testimony respecting the pernicious consequences of the idleness that prevails in the prisons in which the contract system of employment exists, and they also agree in urging the speedy adoption of a limited and well-guarded system of separate apartments for the working and safe keeping of professional and evil-minded criminals, who now, even while in the prison, are dangerous leaders and instructors in the ways of crime. In discussing, from time to time, the defects of the penal systems of the different States, and the remedies demanded, we have repeatedly urged the vital importance of an entire separation of hardened and vicious criminals from youngerand more inexperienced prisoners; while the necessity for giving to every young convict in State prisons and penitentiaries experience in an employment or trade by means of which a useful course of life may best be secured upon liberation, should be recognized by every State. Every convict who, on being released, manifests a desire to lead a life of honesty and industry, ought certainly to be afforded opportunity and encouragement in so doing.

PERSONAL.

Rhode Island has ten centenarians, according to the census, one of them, Maria Little, a colored woman at Providence, claiming to be 120. It is a curious fact that all but one are women.

Charles Bradlaugh has directed his agents to postpone indefinitely all his lecture engagements in the West. He is now lying at St. Luke's Hospital in New York, prostrated by severe illness.

Anna E. Dickinson has been ordered by her physician to make sea voyages and abandon all work. She has cancelled her lecture engagements, and it is understood her appearance upon the stage has been indefinitely postponed.

The New London, Conn., *Telegraph* says that a female cook in that city has written a popular cook-book, speaks two or three languages, plays several musical instruments, and is, as might be inferred, "a woman of no little culture." It, besides all this, she can actually cook, the woman is a paragon.

Neat: Sardou, the author of *L'Oncle Sam*, that atrocious libel upon American life, was recently introduced to an American woman in Paris. "I am delighted to make your acquaintance, Madame," said the playwright. "I should think you would be glad, M. Sardou," was the reply, "for to judge by your 'Uncle Sam' you never met an American lady before."

Joyce, the brains of the St. Louis crooked whisky ring, is writing a story in the style of "David Copperfield," entitled "Life and Adventures of Johnny Jackson." The last chapters are to be devoted to the whisky rings. The two first chapters are finished, and are said to contain some very spicy reading. A very good story of him as he is now comes from the Missouri State prison. It appears that the first striped suit made for him was a misfit, being several sizes too large, and Joyce, who has an eye for neat-fitting garb, refused to wear the dress. Remonstrated with, he insisted that the suit should be laid aside, remarking, pleadingly: "It won't be wasted, you see. It'll just fit my old friend, who's bound to need one before long!"

Michael C. Kerr, the Democratic caucus nominee for Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, was born on a farm near Titusville, in this State, on which farm "life" was first struck. While a student at the Erie Academy, he fell in love with a school mistress, and when he reached the ripe age of eighteen he married her and soon after took H. G.'s advice, and "went West," and became a Hoosier by adoption. His marriage was secret, and after having been West two years, he returned and took his bride with his Hoosier home. Meanwhile, she had fallen out of a window and received injuries which marred her beautiful face, but Mike didn't care a cent, and they have been happy as a pair of turtle doves ever since. Ex-Speaker Blaine is also a Pennsylvanian by birth, having been born in Washington county. He, too, married a school mistress, a Yankee girl, who induced him to remove to her Eastern home.

POLITICAL.

State.

Ohio and Pennsylvania both have candidates for the Presidency in the persons of their Governors elect. Why not give us both of them, and thus compromise the matter? Hartranft and Hayes would make a ticket hard to beat.—*Norristown Independent.*

The Pittsburgh *Post* has mentioned Jeremiah F. Black, of this State, as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Now this the Lawrence, Kansas, *Standard*, edited by ex-Senator Ross, objects, because he did not act fairly with Andrew Johnson during the impeachment trial.

Col. Thomas A. Scott is now nominated for the Presidency. A correspondent of the Doylestown *Democrat* suggests him as a worthy Centennial candidate, and the *Democrat* says: "We indorse both his ability and patriotism, but we doubt whether either or any party will take him from the head of the great corporation which he manages with such good judgment. The country might do much worse than have Thomas A. Scott for President."

General.

The New Hampshire Democrats have called their State Convention for the 12th of next January, and the Republicans have called theirs for the 5th of January.

Mr. Wash. McLean, who ought to be ashamed of himself for beating his brother Democratic editors, calls the Baltimore *Gazette* "a very able newspaper, without circulation, without influence and without following; with only one occupation in life, and that to sit on its haunches and howl for hard money."

It is said that Senators Jones and Sharon, of Nevada, will not remain in Washington throughout the coming session. Both have large business interests on the Pacific coast, which may demand their presence at home. Of Sharon the Eureka *Sentinel* says: "His intimate personal friends aver that the only thing that prevents him from resigning is the fact that Nevada has a Democratic Governor. At all events, he will resign on the meeting of the next Nevada Legislature. He may possibly run over to Washington to be sworn in, but, according to some pretty well authenticated reports he has no present intention of remaining."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FORTY YEARS IN THE TURKISH EMPIRE; OR, MEMOIRS OF REV. WM. GOODELL, D. D., Late Missionary of the A. B. C. F. M, at Constantinople. By his son-in-law, Rev. E. D. G. Prime, D. D. Published by Robert Carter & Brothers, New York. For sale by W. W. Waters, Pittsburgh.

Few books of this class are more worthy than this one. It covers an epoch in the history of missionaries in that country, and is of absorbing interest. Dr. Goodell was the pioneer of the noble band of missionaries at the Turkish capital. His entire work was marked by the period known as the Protestant Reformation in Turkey. The fact that he was the first missionary on the ground, instrumental in establishing schools, having translated the Word of God out of the original tongue into the language of the people, extensive preaching and similar work entitles him to a place high in the niche of benefactors. His connection as a pioneer in that missionary movement has linked his name with fame. There is so much in the volume that is really and truely instructive, that we hope its salutary lessons may result in great good. The work furnishes an epitome of the stirring events of that far-off land, and it is one that persons of all denominations may read with profit. It deserves a wide sale.

A HAND BOOK OF PUNCTUATION: Containing the more Important Rules and an Expository of the Principles upon which they depend. By Joseph A. Turner, M. A., Professor of English and Modern Languages, Hollins' Institute, Virginia. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

This small, thin volume contains in a brief form forty-two separate sections of the methods of punctuation delivered first by Prof. Turner in his class-room, which is published for the benefit of others. It is a treatise much needed and its brevity and conciseness renders it truly a hand-book. The reasons for his plan of punctuation are clearly set forth, and are calculated to disarm adverse criticism.

THE YOUNG SURVEYOR; or, Jack on the Prairies. By J. T. Trowbridge, author of "Jack Hazard and His Fortunes," etc. With illustrations. Published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., city.

Mr. Trowbridge has the genius of story writing for young people, and hence he is a general favorite. This is the fifth and concluding volume of the popular "Jack Hazard" series. It is, however, complete in itself, and yet in harmony with the general drift of the series. This volume depicts the career of a young surveyor in the West, and the story is one of adventure and hair-breadth escapes. It is a story that will amuse as well as entertain, and it is also a book of practical information, and many a bright lad, as he pores over its pages, will store away the lessons of instruction. Mr. Trowbridge is a charming writer and an honest one.

THE HOUSE OF THE SEVEN GABLES. A romance. By Nathaniel Hawthorne. Published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., city.

We have always commended this charming edition of Hawthorne's works in the beautiful and convenient form of the "Little Classic" series. These volumes are faultless in size, type, paper and embellishment and sold at a low price. This is the second volume, and it is worthily named "Classic." It was this story that gave fame to Hawthorne in England. An biographer says: "He wrote the clearest and most effective English of any American who ever put pen to paper."

MONEY AND THE MECHANISM OF EXCHANGE. By W. Stanley Jevons, M. A., Professor of Logic and Political Economy in the Owens College, Manchester. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., city.

This is a timely work, as it presents in a lucid manner the monetary system of the world. There is no attempt to discuss the currency question. It simply gives a condensed history of the circulation of money coin and bank paper, the methods of regulating exchange, paper currency, management of clearing houses, the terms used in national and international exchange, &c. It is volume seven of the "International Scientific Series," and is one of the most practical treatises of the series and withal presents the question in a popular scientific form. This work should find its way among money changers and business men of all classes.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND MONEY OF ALL NATIONS. 116 pages. Compiled by F. W. Clarke, S. B., Professor of Physics and Chemistry in the University of Cincinnati. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

The aim of the compiler of this small work was to make it convenient for reference, for all nations, and we think he has succeeded most admirably. The work is naturally divided into two parts; first, a classification according to countries, arranged alphabetically; and, second, a set of tables in which the value of each unit is given, both in English and in metric standard. After a brief introduction, the weights, measures and money of all nations appear alphabetically arranged according to locality. This comprises the first part. The second treats of road, square, land, cubic, liquid, dry measures as well as measures of length. Nine pages are devoted to weights and two to money. It is a work that will be found of daily use by many in banking and commercial circles.

FRED AND JEANIE: How they Learned about God. By Jennie M. Drinkwater, author of "Not Bread Alone," etc. Published by Robert Carter & Brothers, New York. For sale by W. W. Waters, Pittsburgh.

In this delightful story we have illustrated how religious truth may be taught to young persons, and the ways of religion made to become "ways of pleasantness." Fred and Jeanie, the central characters, are admirably portrayed. Such books are calculated to do young people good.

BREAD AND ORANGES. By the author of "The Wide, Wide World." Published by Robert Carter & Brothers, New York. For sale by W. W. Waters, Pittsburgh.

Under this significant title the talented author has woven together a delightful tale, in which she inculcates valuable lessons for the instruction of young people. It is a work that it is safe to introduce into the family circle without contaminating the reader with unwholesome truths.

IMOGEN. A Story of the Mission of Augustin. By Emily Sarah Holt, Author of "Sister Rose," etc. Published by R. Carter & Brothers, New York. For sale by W. W. Waters, Pittsburgh.

There is a vein of thrilling interest running through this religious romance. It deals with the stern facts of history in olden times, and is in conflict with the assumptions of popery. Incidents of importance, relating to the great Latin father, are vividly brought out. The assumption that Augustin was the apostle of England and that he first brought Christianity to its shores is denied, and the author shows that pure Christianity was established there five hundred years before he visited England. Instead of founding a pure Christianity, he brought corruption, dissension and tumult.

PROSE QUOTATIONS FROM SOCRATES TO MACAULEY, by Dr. Allibone, noticed a few days since, was received from the publishers, J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, through the courtesy of S. A. Clarke & Co., Wood street, of this city.

CHIVALIER CASSE-COU. Part I. The Red Camelia. By Fortune Du Boisgobey. Translated from the French by Col. Thomas Picton. New York: Robert M. De Witt.

This, the first volume of a new French story, is classed by foreign critics with some of Eugene Sue's greatest works. In "The Red Camelia" is described a performance at the Grand Opera, Paris, and at its termination the ushers find in a private box a beautiful young lady lying dead. Near her a lovely child is found, speaking an unknown tongue. Casse-Cou, the hero and knight-errant of the story, hearing cries of alarm, learns these facts, becomes interested in the child, and devotes himself to the unraveling of the strange mystery surrounding her. He has but one clue—a woman mixed up in the affair is recognized as always wearing a red camelia. Her he follows up through all sorts of ways. The plot is strangely involved, yet not improbable, and the characters well and vividly drawn. The book is elegantly printed, on heavy paper, from handsome, legible type. Part II., under the title of "The Search for Ancestors," will soon be issued.

A correspondent writing from Middlesex, Mercer county, Pa., to the Mercer *Press*, says it is not at all likely that any of the furnaces will blow in before spring, perhaps not then. The rolling mill went into the hands of an assignee some time since, with over forty thousand dollars liabilities and less than thirty thousand assets. There is an effort making to have the creditors take stock, and it is likely to prove successful. In case it does the mill will be sold and likely commence running again. The West Middlesex Manufacturing Company has been doing business all the time and is now turning out thirty stoves per week and other work in abundance.

Rev. Samuel Hess, Reformed, died in Hellertown, Lehigh county, aged seventy years. He preached to the same Reformed congregation in Bucks, Lehigh and Northampton forty-one years.

The Evil Fruits of Weak Digestion.

There is no pathological fact more clearly ascertained than that the most formidable passes of nervous disease are directly traceable to imperfect digestion. Insomnia, with its train of direful consequences, proceeds more frequently from weakness of the stomach than from any other cause. Mere sedatives are powerless to cure nervousness, and soon cease to palliate its symptoms. The true way to strengthen the nervous system is to invigorate the digestive and assimilative organs, upon whose unobstructed action its equilibrium is absolutely dependent. The daily use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will do more to brace and soothe the weakened and irritated nerves, and induce sound, refreshing sleep—nature's grand catholicon—than all the so-called nervines to be found in the pharmacopœia or out of it. A wine glassfull of the Bitters should be taken before each meal.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE of IRON.

The great success and delight of the people. In fact, nothing of the kind has ever been offered to the American people which has so quickly found its way into their good favor and hearty approval as E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON. It does all it proposes, and thus gives universal satisfaction. It is guaranteed to cure the worst cases of dyspepsia or indigestion, kidney or liver disease, weakness, nervousness, constipation, acidity of the stomach, &c. Get the genuine. Only sold in $1 bottles. Depot and Office, 229 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Ask for Kunkel's, and take no other. Sold by all druggists.

Dyspepsia. Dyspepsia. Dyspepsia.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON, A sure cure for this disease. It has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success. Symptoms are loss of appetite, wind and rising of food, dizziness in mouth, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits. Get the genuine. Not sold in bulk, only in $1 bottles, 229 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Sold by all druggists. Ask for E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON and take no other.

259 Tape Worm 259

Entirely removed with purely vegetable medicine, passing from the system alive. No fee unless the head is passed. Come and refer to patients cured. Dr. E. F. KUNKEL, No. 229 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Advice free. Scat, Pin and Stomach Worms also removed; never fail. For removing all kinds but Tape Worm, the medicine can be had of your druggist. Ask for KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price $1. For Tape Worm, the patient must come on and have it removed. MWF

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1875 - $778,251 56

CHARTERED IN 1868.

Open daily from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of SIX Per Cent. computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, on all not withdrawn compounded semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

GEO. A. KERR, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. R. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John B. Butler, Solicitor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

International Exposition of 1876

UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., November 26, 1875.
Messrs. John R. Nagle & Co., having contracted with the Centennial Board of Finance, by and with the consent and approval of the United States Centennial Commission, for the exclusive right and privilege of publishing and selling the Official Catalogue of the International Exhibition of 1876 and of inserting advertisements therein, and said contract, together with the copyright of said Official Catalogue, having been transferred to the Centennial Catalogue Company, therefore said company and its agents are alone authorized to publish and sell the same, and no other catalogue or guide book of the Exhibition containing advertisements will be permitted to be sold within said Exhibition Grounds.
Signed, JOHN WELSH,
President Centennial Board of Finance.
A. T. GOSHORN,
Director General U. S. Centennial Committee.

OFFICE OF CENTENNIAL CATALOGUE CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., December 1, 1875.
Messrs. S. M. Pettengill & Co., Advertising Agents of Philadelphia, New York and Boston:
GENTLEMEN: This is to certify that we have this day appointed you our exclusive agents for the United States and Canada for the Advertising Department of the Official Catalogue of the Centennial Exhibition of 1876. Yours, respectfully,
JOHN S. MORTON, President.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY,
NEW YORK, December 1, 1875.

We are now ready to receive applications for space in the Official Catalogue of the Centennial Exhibition of 1876. As the advertising space is limited to fifty-one pages in the body of each book, those who want space should apply without delay to

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 Park row, New York;
701 Chestnut street, Philadelphia;
10 State street, Boston.

Advertising received for all the Newspapers in the United States and Canada at the lowest rates.

TO ADVERTISERS.

THE

PUBLIC RECORD

Is the only One Cent Morning Newspaper published in Philadelphia, and is the Official Journal of the United States belonging to the ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The circulation and character of the PUBLIC RECORD commend it to every advertiser. It reaches a more varied class of readers than any other paper in the city. Its advertising rates are lower than any other paper of the same character, which is the main element of value to advertisers.

Contracts entered into now will have the benefit of the largely increased circulation during the Centennial Exposition.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.—Fifteen and Twenty-five Cents a Square, and liberal terms and large discount will be made to Quarterly, Half-Yearly and Yearly Advertisers.

Address,

WILLIAM J. SWAIN,
Proprietor and Publisher,
PUBLIC RECORD BUILDING,
S. W. COR. THIRD AND CHESTNUT STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.

NOW READY—ZELL'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA. A New and Revised Edition. 150,000 Articles. 2,000 Engravings and 36 Maps and Charts. The best book of universal knowledge in the language. Sold by subscription only. Agents Wanted. Specimen, with map, sent for 50 cents. ZELL, DAVIS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1847.
ASSETS - - - - $5,350,000
ENTIRELY MUTUAL.

The Penn Mutual is one of the oldest Life Companies in the country, and has made a specialty of mutuality to its members since the year 1849, inclusive. It is managed economically, and with the utmost carefulness; pays its losses promptly; and is liberal in its requirements. It has declared, annually, a dividend which will reduce the premium the second year, or to increase the insurance, its policies are non-forfeiting after the third annual payment. *Endowment policies issued at life rates.*

SAMUEL C. HUEY, Pres't; SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice Pres't; H. S. STEPHENS, 2d Vice Pres't; JAMES WEM MASON, Actuary; HENRY AUSTA, Secretary.

JOHN D. BIGGERT, Agent,
61 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pennsylvania Military Academy,

CHESTER, PA.

SESSION OPENS SEPTEMBER 8TH.
Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics and English. Careful attention to the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to CHARLES H. PAULSON, Esq., No. 112 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to

COL. THEO. HYATT,
PRES'T PA. MIL. ACADEMY.

ASK YOUR STATIONER FOR ESTERBROOK'S STEEL PENS
Most Popular PENS in Use.
SAMPLES & PRICES sent on APPLICATION.
Works & Office CAMDEN, N.J. 26 JOHN ST. NEW YORK

1875. 1875.

Fall and Winter Styles.

SILK HATS FUR

FOR

Wholesale & Retail Trade.

JUST RECEIVED AT

PALMER'S

HAT HOUSE,

151 WOOD ST.

MORRISON, BARR & CO.,

PAPER MERCHANTS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Book, News and Tea Paper,

And dealers in all kinds of WRITING and MANILLA PAPERS, CARDS, CARD BOARDS, TAGS, COVER PAPERS, STATEMENTS, BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, ENVELOPES, &c. Alleghany or Pittsburgh

PRINTING PAPERS

MADE TO ORDER AT OUR MILL.

Warehouse No. 101 Third Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED A. from Courts of different States for desertion, &c. No publicity required. No charge until divorce granted. Address H. MOORE, Attorney-at-Law, 194 Broad way, N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

SATUR

A Beautiful Display

AND EXTRAORDINA

During this month we shall offer some of the best bargains in DRESS GOODS, FLANNELS, &c., &c., we ever had the pleasure of offering.

At 10c., 12½c and 18½c, Barred Shirting Flannels.
At 18½c, 20c and 22½c, Wool Heavy Shirting Flannels.
Heavy All Wool Barred Flannels, at less than usual prices.
Plain and Twilled Flannels, in Red, White, Brown and Gray.

PRICES EXTREMELY LOW.

Our immense stock of DRESS GOODS having been largely replenished in all the latest desirable fabrics, we are enabled to exhibit one of the most carefully selected and finest assortments of Dress Fabrics of every description, and at the Lowest Prices.
At 10, 12½c, 15c and 18½c, a large assortment of

DARK DRESS GOODS,

Worth double the money.

At 22½c, Mohair Serges, worth 25c.
At 20c to 87½c, Black Alpacas, extra good value.
At 50c to $2 50, Black Cashmeres, unsurpassed bargains.
At 25c, Melton Suitings, worth 50c.

At $1, $1 12½, $1 25, $1 37½ and $1 50.

Black Dress Silks,

Splendid Bargains.

At $1 75, $1 87½ and $2.

HAND SPUN DRESS SILKS,

An Extra Bargain.

FINE DRESS MATERIALS,

Of All Grades, at the Lowest Possible Prices.

Tycoon Reps, Colored Alpacas, &c.,
A Very Large Assortment.

WILLIAM

Nos. 165, 167

AND 169 FEDERAL STREET,

N. B.—Our "Ladies' Journal" is now out and ready for mailing. It contains Matter. Sample copy mailed free. Send for one.

James Caldwell & Co.

Have Just Opened a Large Assortment of

LUPINS, FRENCH MERINOS

AND

CASHMERES,

IN BLACK AND CLOTH SHADES.

These Goods were bought at the recent Closing Out Auction Sale of Lupin's fabrics in New York. We are consequently offering them at a great reduction on early season prices. Parties in want of Cheap Goods will find this a rare opportunity to buy Fine Goods at moderate prices.

FANCY DRESS GOODS.

PLAIDS, CAMELS' HAIR CLOTHS and KNICKERBOCKER EFFECTS at Greatly Reduced Prices. A Large Stock of

LADIES' FINE FURS,

Seal Sacques, Muffs and Boas.

LADIES' CLOTH CLOAKS,

SACQUES AND JACKETS,

From Six to Ten Dollars, former price Eight to Fifteen Dollars. A few Very Choice

Black Silk Suits,

Trimmed with Velvet, at One Hundred Dollars, reduced from One Hundred and Seventy-five Dollars. Our stock of

BLACK AND FANCY DRESS SILKS

VERY COMPLETE.

Agents for the Domestic Sewing Machine.

JAMES CALDWELL & CO.,

115 and 117

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY

Success Beyond Our

Expectations has so far attended our efforts to satisfy the Wants of our Friends and the Public in giving them Good Value in

Dry Goods.

We still continue to offer inducements to buyers that cannot be surpassed in this or any other city in the Union.

Our stock is one of the largest in either city, and as we are constantly receiving

NEW GOODS,

Is always Fresh, Clean and Complete, and contains all the novelties as fast as they appear.

WE MAKE SPECIALTIES OF

Dress Goods, Flannels and Cassimeres,

For Men and Boys' Wear, and are giving special bargains in each department.

SPECIALTIES.

We desire particular attention to the following goods, in which our prices are beyond all doubt the lowest possible:

Black Cashmeres 75c, 85c, 90c, 81, $1 10.
Black Alpacas, 22c, 31c, 35c, 37½c, 45c.
Plain and Striped Poplin, 12½c, 15c, 22c, 25c.
Gray Mixed and Brocade Goods, 20c, 25c, 31c, 37½c.
Wool Plaids for Children, 25c, 37c, 50c, 62c.
Men's Cassimeres, 37c, 42c, 50c, 62c.
Men's Cassimeres, 50c, 65c, 75c, $1, $1 25.
Barred Heavy Flannels, 20c, 23c, 31c, 35c, 40c, 50c.

1875. 1875.

Fall and Winter Styles.

SILK HATS FUR

FOR

Wholesale & Retail Trade.

JUST RECEIVED AT

PALMER'S

HAT HOUSE,

151 WOOD ST.

MORRISON, BARR & CO.,

PAPER MERCHANTS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Book, News and Tea Paper,

And dealers in all kinds of WRITING and MANILLA PAPERS, CARDS, CARD BOARDS, TAGS, COVER PAPERS, STATEMENTS, BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, ENVELOPES, &c. Alleghany or Pittsburgh

PRINTING PAPERS

MADE TO ORDER AT OUR MILL.

Warehouse No. 101 Third Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED A. from Courts of different States for desertion, &c. No publicity required. No charge until divorce granted. Address H. MOORE, Attorney-at-Law, 194 Broad way, N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

DAY, DE

of Dry Goods, Fancy

A

WILLIAM

RY INDUCEMENTS OFFER

Extensive Preparatio

Having received and now opening newest and latest novelties that home or replenished largely all of our popular Novelties, we are prepared to offer Extraor the Lowest Possible Prices.

Our stock embraces everything new in Hemmed Stitched, Colored Border, Mourn Initial Handerchiefs in ½ dozen beautiful Ladies' Linen Collars and Cuffs, Ladies Knit Sleeveless Jackets, Hoods, Nubias,

A beautiful assortment of Slipper Pat Canvas, Yarns, Zephyrs, Zephyr Wool Applique, Lace and Braided Tidies, Mot

An elegant stock of Wool and Silk Guipure Laces, Embroideries, Edgings,

Ladies and Gent's Underwear of every in Lined Kid, Cloth and Kid, and Fur Top

Brackets, Stands, Tables, Toy Beds, Dolls, Velocipedes, Hobby Horses, Riding Fancy Baskets, Work Boxes, Picture Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c., and every des

A fine stock of Books, embracing Poe Memoirs, and a large line of smaller Books

EVERYTHING IN THE LI

A VISIT OF INSPECTION TO OUR

WILLIAM

and 169 Fede

Send for one.

Special Drives

A

JOSEPH HO

MARKET

We would call the attention of close being received, which we will put on for the Goods, many at less than the c

DOMESTIC D

Brown and Bleached Cottons, Pepula and Twilled Flannels, in White, Scarl shades and Mixtures. White and Colo Wool Reversers. Dress Goods, Alpacas Drawers. Fancy, Plain and Ribbed Mo Skirts.

Barred Coun

Hand and Machine Knit Hoods, Cap Linen and Fancy Handkerchiefs. Vei

MILLINER

INSURANCE.

Federal Insurance Company,

OF ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

FIRE.

Office—Corner Federal and Lacock Streets.

A. MCFARLAND, President. Dr. W. J. LANGFITT, Vice President.
R. D. THOMPSON, Secretary.

Directors.

A McFarland, W. J. Langfitt, Wm. Kuester, Joseph R. Moreland, Wm. Schoyer, S. S. Smith, Jacob H. Reed, R. D. Moore, Alex. Hilands, James Bell, Wm. Rosenzweig, Samuel George, Jr., Albert Pitcairn, A. J. Lee, W. D. Peebles, H. S. McCleary, Henry Palmer, W. Geo. Gibson.

WM. J. CARSON, General Agent.

MWF

People's Insurance Company

OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, No. 100 FOURTH AVE., (English Buildings)

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Merchandise generally.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Directors.

James Herdman, Wm. Vankirk, John H. Penfold, Jared M. Brush, Samuel Hay, Wm. F. Lang, Captain J. L. Rhodes, Charles Arbuckle, C. B. Shea, John Farrell, O. F. Scaife, John F. Dravo.

JAMES HERDMAN.....President.
WM. VANKIRK.....Vice President.
WM. F. LANG.....Secretary.
GEO. M. ALEXANDER.....Gen'l Agent.

Manufacturers and

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, December 4, 1875.

The week closes with an unchanged condition of affairs in monetary circles. The banks are generally plethoric with loanable funds which they do not succeed in finding full and satisfactory employment for. The wholesale and manufacturing houses of the city are not making very much commercial paper at present, and the volume of offerings is composed in some measure of paper on which bankers look with distrust and suspicion. As a consequence rates are very easy, and are quotable at 6@7 per cent. for short time bills and call loans secured by collaterals, 7@9 per cent. for first class sixty and ninety days commercial paper at the banks, and 8@10 per cent. on the street. Prime real estate mortgages can be placed at 8@10 per cent., the principal business being at the higher rates. Exchange continues scarce and rules at a premium—50@75c per $1,000 being paid in transactions between bankers. A considerable volume of shipments of currency was made to cover drafts drawn on New York. The Clearing House report shows an increase in the amount of checking transactions during the week. The report for the week ending December 4, 1875, is as follows:

Exchanges	$4,605,546 60
Balances	914,197 10
Total	$5,519,743 70
Week ending November 27	$6,117,486 88
Week ending November 20	5,981,102 66
Week ending November 13	5,438,074 95

The closing quotations for gold and Government bonds at the banks to-day were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked		Bid.	Asked
Gold	.....	114½	5-20's, '67, C	122½	122¾
6's, 1881, r	119	119½	5-20's, '67, C, c	122¾	123
6's, 1881, c	119¾	120	5-20's, '68, r	122½	122¾
5-20's, 1864, r	114¾	115	5-20's, '68, c	122¾	123
5-20's, 1865, r	.....	113 40's, r	.....	110½	111
5-20's, 1865, c	.....	114 40's, c	.....	110¾	111
5-20's, 1865, r, n	113½	113¾	10-40's	116½	116¾
5-20's, 1865, c, n	113¾	114	7-30's, 1st ser.	107	107¼
5-20's, '65, r	120½	120¾	Currency 6's	121	122

—New York advices to-day show an easy gold market and sterling exchange steady at 483@483½ for long dates, and 486¼@486¾ for sight. The stock market was firm and active. Money was easy, closing at 3½ per cent. for call loans under free offerings. The bank statement shows a smaller loss in the legal tender average and in the reserve than was expected. The total reserve is down $2,463,700 and the surplus reserve $1,177,425, the total of the latter being now $8,171,875. The following is a comparison of the averages for the past two weeks:

	Dec. 27.	Dec. 4.	Differences.
Loans	$271,310,300	$271,008,500	Dec. $301,800
Specie	16,322,800	15,157,900	Dec. 1,164,900
Legal tenders	47,628,900	45,690,300	Dec. 1,938,600
Deposits	215,808,400	210,953,300	Dec. 5,145,100
Circulation	18,812,100	18,750,600	Inc. 225,500

The following shows the relations between the total reserve and the total liabilities:

	Nov. 13.	Nov. 20.	Differences.
Specie	$16,292,500	$15,157,500	Dec. $1,135,000
Legal tenders	47,628,900	45,690,300	Dec. 1,938,600
Total reserve	$63,301,400	$60,847,800	Dec. $2,463,700
Reserve required	53,292,100	52,665,825	Dec. 626,275
Excess	$ 9,349,300	$ 8,171,875	Dec. $1,177,425

The position compares as follows with last year:

	Dec. 5, 1874.	Dec. 4, 1875.	Changes.
Loans	$286,063,900	$271,008,500	Dec. $15,055,500
Specie	20,237,200	15,157,900	Dec. 5,079,300
L. Tenders	50,227,700	45,690,300	Dec. 4,541,500
Deposits	219,823,100	210,953,300	Dec. 8,869,800
Circulation	18,725,600	18,750,600	Inc. 24,900

The reserve of last year was 29.45 per cent., and the greenback reserve 24.47; now 29.88 and 23.94 respectively. The following shows the totals of the average of the leading banks of the Philadelphia banks for the last and previous weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Capital	$16,435,000	$16,435,000
Loans	20,031,394	20,132,067 Inc. 541,397
Specie	228,842	261,543 Inc. 22,909
Reserve	13,018,976	12,928,361 Dec. 86,917
Nat. B'k notes	1,183,675	1,184,775 Inc. 92,733
Due fm banks	4,045,738	4,054,505 Dec. 10,650
Due to banks	6,541,359	6,646,669 Inc. 104,310
Deposits	37,382,430	37,641,239 Dec. 341,161
Circulation	14,681,780	14,677,613 Dec. 34,156
Clearings	41,923,570	41,258,676 Dec. 8,652,672
Balances	5,259,981	4,476,457 Dec. 783,524

—Messrs. Trask & Stone, bankers and brokers, No. 7 New street, New York, furnish the following review of financial affairs in New York for the week ending December 4:

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The past week has been without any very striking feature on Wall street.

The decision of the United Pacific Railroad case has been the chief point of interest, and it had a tendency to reflect the highest quotations for the securities of all the Pacific railroads, but the improvement was subsequently lost, and we report the market at the close of business to-day as feverish and irregular for those stocks. The following figures have been given to the public from the Department reports have not been critically examined.

We have had a general curtailment of activity on the Stock Exchange recently on account of the uncertainty which now surrounds the possible action of Congress next week, not only on financial matters but also on our foreign policy.

Some particular stocks, in addition to Union Pacific, have been quite conspicuous, among which we may mention Michigan Central, which declined on rumors of an over-issue of its bonds and a bad condition of its finances, but a pamphlet made in its quotation on Friday, in consequence of the election of Hon. Samuel Sloan, of this city, as Vice President. Money has been in better demand at 6 to 6 per cent. Yours truly,

TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

December 4, 1875.	10:30	11:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	114½	114½	114½	114¼	114½
U. S. 6-20's, 1865, coup	119¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1865	119¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1865, new	119¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1867, registered	119¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1867, coupon	120	.....	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1868	122¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
10-40's, coupon	116¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
Currency 6's	122	.....	.....	.....	.....
New 5-per cents	109¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Union Tel	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
Pacific Mail	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½
Panama	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wells, Fargo & Co	95	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Express	57	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. Express	49	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Central	105¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erie	16¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Central	60½	60¾	61	61	61
Michigan Southern	89	89	89	89	89
Illinois Central	96	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cleveland & Pittsburg	90	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago & N.-western	38½	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
Do preferred	54	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rock Island	105	105	105	105	105
St. Paul, common	35¾	.....	36	.....	.....
Do preferred	64¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wabash, common	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Wayne	133	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio & Mississippi	17¾	.....	17¾	.....	17¾
Ohio Central	27¾	.....	27¾	.....	27¾
Terminal	23	.....	23	.....	23
Hannibal & St. Jos	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
Atlantic & Pac. pref'd	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron Mountain	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
C., C. & I. C	4¾	.....	.....	.....	4¾
Missouri Pacific	23	.....	.....	.....	23
Union Pacific	32	.....	.....	.....	32
Boston	2	.....	.....	.....	.....

—The following table shows the prices of leading stocks in the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	.....	.....	53
Reading	43½	.....	100
United Co's of N. J	134¼	135	100
Oil Creek	.....	.....	10¾
Lehigh Valley	66¾	66¾	100
Allegheny Valley	94	.....	100
Central Transportation Co	.....	.....	46¾
Empire Transportation Co	81¾	.....	.....
P., C. and St. L., m. b	19½	.....	.....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold closed at 114¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, December 4.—Money closed at 3½ @4 per cent. Prime commercial paper 6@7 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $546,000. Customs receipts $186,000. Clearings $35,000,000. Sterling exchange 483@487.

GOLD.

Gold opened and closed at 114¾, the two extremes of the day having been 114¾ and 114¾. Rates paid for carrying were 1¾ and 2 per cent; loans also made at 1.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds dull and lower. Railroad bonds quiet but firm this afternoon. Chicago and Northwestern consolidated coupon gold bonds sold at 85¾. Rock Island sevens sold at 101¾. State bonds quiet and prices nominal. In the stock market was weak and lower in the early trading, declines ranging from ¼ to 2½ per cent. Union Pacific fell off 2 to 32, closing at the lowest figure. Maryland to 40¾. Lake Shore to 89¾. Northwestern to 38¾. Ohio and Mississippi to 17. Northwestern Union to 78¾. Toward the close the market became firmer and a recovery of from ½ to 2½ per cent. was reported, the latter including the improvements with an advance to 79¾. Michigan Central recovered to 61. Northwestern to 38¾, preferred to 64¾ and Union to 78¾. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph advanced to 25¾. Generally the market was strong and, during the last hour of business, irregularly active. Union Pacific advanced to 34¾. Lake Shore to 90. Michigan Central to 61¾. St. Paul common to 36, preferred to 66¾. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph to 25¾. Pacific Mail to 41 and Western Union to 78¾. The market closed dull but steady. Transactions at the Stock Exchange to-day included 19,800 shares of which 5,300 were Union Pacific, 6,000 Northwestern, 1,600 Pacific Mail, 10,300 Western Union, 6,150 Union Pacific, 4,000 Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph and 4,700 Michigan Central.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Telegraph	78¾	St. Paul	35¾
Pacific Mail	39½	Do preferred	64¾
Adams Express	95	Toledo & Wabash	5
Wells Fargo Ex	83	Do preferred	9¾
United States Ex	49	Fort Wayne	133
American Ex	60	Chicago & Alton	98½
New York Central	105¾	Do preferred	118
Erie	16¾	Ohio & Mississippi	17
Do preferred	25	Indiana Central	4¾
Harlem	130	Cleveland & Pittsburg	90
Do preferred	132	Do preferred	20¾
Hudson River	104	Hannibal & St. Jos	21
Lake Shore	89¾	Do preferred	40
Illinois Central	96	Delaware & Lack	119¾
Cleveland & Pitts	90	Atlantic & Pac Tel	25¾
Chicago & N.-western	38¾	Union Pac. stock	32½
Do preferred	54	Central Pac. bds	105¾
N. J. Central	103½	Central Pac. bds	105¾
Rock Island	105		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	119¾	New 5's	107¾
5-20's, 1867	119¾	10-40's	116¾
5-20's, 1868	122¾	Currency 6's	121½
5-20's, 1865	119¾		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	62¾	Virginia, old	38
Tennessee, new	42¾	Missouri 6's	102¾
Virginia, new	42¾		

LONDON, December 4, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £17,000. Consols for money 94, for account 94. United States bonds 5-20's, 1865, 103¾; do 1867, 109¾; do 10-40's, 105¾; new 5's, 106. Illinois Central securities, 96. New York Central 99; Erie 15¾; preferred 31.

PARIS, December 4.—Rentes 6% francs 81 centimes.

FRANKFORT, December 4.—United States bonds, new 87¾, 294.

NEW ORLEANS, December 4.—Gold 115. Sight ¼ discount. Sterling—Commercial 54@54¾.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, December 4, 1875.

There is not much to notice with regard to the condition of business affairs at the close of the week, except the entire absence of all especial features. Trade moves along in its accustomed channels, the volume being rather limited and the general aspect of commercial matters quiet. The stocks of merchandise held here are about an average in all departments, and the demand is quite light, being principally composed of small orders for the immediate use of retailers, which are pretty evenly distributed from day to day, and from week to week, thus keeping up a movement of merchandise which, while rather below an average, is steady. This condition of things will probably keep up for some time, varied by what little activity will be infused into business by the holiday trade. Values present very little opportunity for news, as there is very slight change. Breadstuffs continue quite quiet and the trade in grain is quite light as is usually the case during December. In flour there is a visible softening in prices of many staple grades, and round lots of prime qualities are to be had at heavily shaded prices. This market for flour is at present one of the cheapest in the country, comparatively speaking. Country produce is very quiet, the principal features being a weakness in beans and an advance in dried fruits, apples, butter, cheese, eggs and potatoes being quotably unchanged. The provision trade continues in the transition stage between the old and new crop of hog products, and as the general opinion is that values are above their true level, business is only carried on to supply imperative requirements. Still values are held more firmly than was expected both here and in the West, and quotations are not materially altered. In groceries, coffee continues firm, and sugars under the influence of light stocks and firm markets in the East show an advance of about ¼c. In foreign fruits we notice a decline in lemons to $4 50 and an advance of $1 00 in cocoanuts. Petroleum was firm with a strong feeling, and advanced quotations in refined. Other departments of trade presented no unusual features and were steady at unchanged values.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	733	Apples, bbls	155
Cheese, lbs	63	Corn, bus	2,107
Butter, pkgs	41	Wheat, bus	1,800
Bacon, tcs	60	Barley, bus	93
Potatoes, bus	1,737	Rye, bus	20
Hay, bales	195	Oats, bus	2,980

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city during the week ending today, compared with corresponding week and for the three preceding weeks, are as follows:

Week ending	Nov. 13.	Nov. 20.	Nov. 27.	Dec. 4.
Flour, bbls	8,462	6,632	6,649	6,397
Apples, bbls	16,545	6,414	3,186	1,329
Cheese, lbs	517	891	1,558	2,719
Dried fruit, lbs	1,744	1,000	938	7,967
Wheat, bus	9,195	10,170	5,845	5,875
Barley, bus	8,748	12,100	10,110	13,500
Rye, bus	6,170	188	181	2,305
Oats, bus	12,685	16,000	9,230	10,925
Butter, pkgs	256	329	253	334
Bacon, pcs	251	2,490	7,342	21,580
Bacon, tcs	251	240	161	353
Potatoes, bus	32,813	27,950	14,671	10,547
Hay, bales	1,213	1,168	712	1,825

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The trade in grain continues very sluggish and shows no disposition to move in any way except in the trifling manner it has followed for some time past. Values are generally steady and receipts are rather limited. *Wheat* is easy, but quotations unaltered, with moderate receipts. Quality of offerings is not up to grade will generally bring full prices, but there is a good deal of inferior wheat offered which can be sold only at very heavy reductions. We quote Michigan white wheat at $1 00@1 02 ₱ bushel; Pennsylvania and Ohio 1 35@1 37; prime sound red winter $1 30@1 32; choice do $1 28@1 30; fair to good do $1 20@1 25, as to quality. *Corn* is in moderate supply, the receipts being principally composed of new car. Old shelled is in light supply and continues very strong and high in price. We quote sound ear shelled at 46@47c ₱ bushel for prime; 44@46c for high mixed; 42@43c for low mixed; new car continues easy at 43@ 45c for sound mixed; 42@43c for choice yellow; a little new shelled is offered in this market, but it is hardly in a condition to attract buyers; quoted at 43@45c. *Oats* are steady with only moderate receipts, which, however, appear to keep the demand about equal to the supply. While oats are quite cheap, corn is considered relatively lower and the demand is proportionately lessened, a given weight of oats costing nearly fifty per cent. more than the same weight of corn. We note a sale of 1 car prime white at 42c. We quote Western white at 42@43c ₱ bushel; Ohio and Indiana mixed at 40@41c; dark to slightly mixed 37@38c. *Barley* has been coming in freely during the week, mostly under direct consignment to brewers. The market is quite a dull one, and unchanged. We note sales of 1 car two-rowed at $1 15 and at $1 65. We quote Canada at $1 30@1 35 ₱ bushel; choice spring $1 15@ 1 25; common to prime do $1 00@1 15; choice fall $1 10@1 20. *Rye* is in moderate supply and quiet at 80@85c ₱ bushel; choice spring $1 15@ 1 25; common to prime do $1 00@1 15; choice fall $1 10@1 20. *Barley* has been coming in freely during the week, mostly under direct consignment to brewers. The market is quite a dull one, and unchanged. We note sales of 1 car two-rowed at $1 15 and at $1 65. We quote Canada at $1 30@1 35

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observation.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 22, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., December 4, 1875.

Time.	Bar	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	29 816	42	91	.....	Calm.	Foggy
2 P. M.	29 626	47	92	E.	Light.	Lt.rain
9 P. M.	29 546	45	92	E.	Gentle	Lt.rain

Mean barometer....29.634. Highest thermom....49
Mean thermon..... 45 Lowest thermom....36
Rainfall..... 59

A Good Appointment.

It will be seen by reference to our business columns that Messrs. S. M. Pettengill & Co. have been appointed exclusive agents for the United States and Canadas for the Advertising Department of the Official Catalogue of the Centennial Exhibition of 1876.

The appointment is a good one, and the business will be satisfactorily attended to.

Pleasant Affair.

The editorial department of the *Methodist Recorder* gave the publisher, Rev. James Robinson, wife and clerks, and the foreman, W. R. Calhoun, and the printers, a social supper on Saturday evening. It was a delightful mingling of the forces of the office and bookroom, and the entire company were thus brought into social union, which shows how pleasant even the routine of newspaperdom may be made.

Coal Tipple Burned.

About three o'clock yesterday morning the Fair Haven coal tipple, belonging to the Castle Shannon Coal Company, was destroyed by fire. It is suspected that the fire was the work of an incendiary. Loss about $1,000. We understand that Mr. Hays, President of the coal company, will offer a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who applied the torch.

Letter Carriers' Report.

Following is the report of the letter carriers of this city for the month of November, 1875:

Number delivered—Mail letters, 201,116; mail postal cards, 16,734; drop letters, 31,842; drop postal cards, 12,331; registered letters, 673; newspapers, 93,936.

Number collected—Mail letters, 127,372; city, 18,212; postal cards, 21,867; newspapers, 14,763. Last collection at 7 P. M.

A Brakeman Killed.

Timothy Courtney, a brakeman on freight train No. 40, Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad, fell between two cars about five o'clock yesterday morning, at Bravo's siding, one mile east of McKeesport, this train passing over and killing him instantly. The body was taken to Sand Patch Station, on the Eastern division of the road, where deceased resided, for burial. Coroner McCalla received notice of the accident yesterday, but owing to the fact that the body was taken to another county no inquest was held.

Refused to Discharge Him.

Judge White had before him, on Saturday, Edward Wadsworth, an inmate of the Workhouse, whose discharge was asked on the ground of illegal commitment. The applicant is about fifteen years of age, and was taken before Mayor Phillips on Kingsbury day on the charge of having picked a pocket at Masonic Hall. Several policemen testified that he had been once or twice arrested before for similar offences, and the Mayor committed him to the workhouse for ninety days as a professional thief. Judge White declined to discharge him, and he was remanded.

The Centennial Freight Charges.

The following communication explains itself:

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

For the benefit of those intending to exhibit at the Centennial Exhibition please state that the terminal charges heretofore published by you, have been changed by the commissioners to the following figures:

On each separate article or package weighing 500 pounds or less, the charge will be $1.

On each separate article or package weighing over 500 pounds the charge will be twenty cents per 100 pounds.

All other regulations remain the same.

Yours truly,
C. A. CARPENTER, Agent.

Brownsville Avenue.

A number of property owners on the line of Brownsville avenue met on Saturday night, and on motion the "Brownsville Avenue Protective Association" was formed, and Mr. Nicholas Reis elected President and Mr. Samuel Inglis, Treasurer. After some preliminary talk, a motion was made and passed to assess each member one-half cent per foot front every meeting night. The Association is to meet every other Saturday night. Twenty-three names were enrolled on the books. Since the property owners have organized almost five hundred dollars have been collected, and the money is still coming in. The attorneys hold forth hope of the property owners still defeating the "improvement" and saving their homes.

The Fair This Week.

The Homeopathic Hospital Fair is to continue until Wednesday or possibly Thursday, and the ladies earnestly desire a full turn-out for the remaining days. They offer a really delightful means of entertainment, and we trust it will be appreciated by the many friends of the hospital.

We are requested to announce that a donation of chicken salad, lobster salad and boned turkey has been promised for today's dinner. Mr. Thomas Mann, of the Iron City Club, which will be an additional inducement to partake of the already excellent dinners.

All the articles made by these charitable ladies be crowned with success the remaining days of the fair.

Personal.

Colonel William T. Mechling is on a visit to the city and the guest of his brother-in-law, General Archibald Blakeley, at his residence on Graceville street. Colonel is a native of Butlercounty. He graduated at West Point in the class with General McClellan. When the rebellion came he was on duty with Twiggs in Texas, and with that officer and others joined the rebellion. Defeated, he went with the Southern Colonels to British Honduras, where he remained till this summer, when he returned and has purchased a large tract of land near St. Augustine, Florida, where he proposes to make his future home. From the time he went into the rebellion there has been no communication between him and his relatives here until his arrival on Wednesday. He was gladly welcomed to the old flag and to the home of his loyal friends.

Garden Truck Peddlers.

The Ordinance committee held a meeting on Saturday for the purpose of considering the question of compelling peddlers of produce to pay a license fee to the city. At the Council meeting last Monday about thirty-five commission merchants presented a petition asking for still larger license fees and greater penalties than had been proposed by any of the ordinances yet introduced on the subject. The ordinance was referred to the committee.

Mr. Litiell suggested that it would be well to divide it into separate ordinances—one covering wholesale dealers—as he feared such opposition would be developed in Councils, if presented in one ordinance, as might kill the whole project. Mr. Litiell embodied his suggestions in a motion, and after some discussion it was passed, so that two ordinances will now be reported to Councils. The committee then adjourned.

A Bad Goose Islander.

The Johnstown *Tribune*, of last Saturday, informs us that the latest "fraud" that infested that community was a fellow who gave his name as George Typer. He arrived in that town about three months ago, with his wife and five children, and rented a house on Goose Island. He said he was a member of a certain church and was poverty-stricken, which statement moved the minister of the denomination to which he claimed to belong to appeal for aid in his behalf. He was provided with a housekeeping outfit, and given employment at the rolling mill. He subsequently opened a night school, which was liberally patronized by the generous citizens. He was permitted to run a grocery bill amounting to $50, a clothing bill of $14, and other small bills at various stores, and last Monday he and his family were missing. "His goods," says the *Tribune*, "were manifested to Pittsburgh, to the address of James Scott, and Mr. Typer, with his wife and children, had departed on the early train. The clothing man followed him next day, but while he was procuring the necessary papers to attach his arrest, the baggage had been hauled away from the depot by a drayman, and the intimate destination of the absconding individual could not be discovered.

In addition to taking away the furniture and other articles donated by charitable citizens he even went so far as to take with him school books belonging to his pupils, and also books that he had borrowed from a number of persons in town. He was a most transparent fraud, and it is a matter of great surprise that his conduct was not found out by those who trusted so implicity in his honesty, as he was a frequent visitor at saloons, and was not averse to taking a hand at a game of cards when invited to do so. In one instance we heard of he was particularly anxious to play, announcing his intention of losing fifteen dollars anyhow, but upon discovering that the gentlemen who proposed accommodating him knew some of the principles laid down by Schenck and other popular writers, he crabbed out. The next deserter will likely attempt the same game in some other community, and it would be well to give him a little gratuitous advertising."

THE NEW WATER WORKS.

Meeting of the Committee—The Question of Extras for Contractor Hartupee—City Attorney Bigelow Decides Adversely—The Civil Engineer's Office and the Committee Clerkships to be Abolished.

The Water Committee met on Saturday evening, Mr. Brown presiding, when some very interesting matters were a tsd upon. There was a very full attendance of members.

THE OLD WORKS.

Old Water-works business being first taken up, the following pay-roll for November was submitted and acted upon favorably:

Salaries.....	$ 398 31
Labor, lower works.....	392 06
Labor, drillers and plugmen.....	458 28
Labor, upper works.....	415 23
Labor, Forty-fifth street works.....	284 00
Bills, coal, castings, &c.....	4,079 84
Labor, street hands.....	503 25
Monongahela Water Co.....	5,333 34
Total.....	$12,345 26
Expenditures to date.....	97,283 13
Unexpended balance.....	2,714 87

No other business of moment relative to the old works was transacted, and the committee proceeded to the consideration of water extension business.

The pay rolls for November were presented and approved, as follows:

Office.....	$1,377 50
Street hands.....	77 80
Workmen.....	124 77

A number of bills for material furnished were presented and ordered to be paid.

The following estimates for November were approved:

Hiland avenue reservoir.....	$2,092 64
G. R. Chalmers, shed over machinery..	250 00
Jared M. Brush, rising mains.....	5,432 60

An old bill of $141 from James McGaffin, for pipe laying, now up for the third time, was indefinitely postponed.

The clerk presented the report of the sub-committee on Machinery, in which it was stated that the committee had referred the matter of cracked castings and Contractor Hartupee's bill of extras to the City Attorney for his opinion in the premises, with instructions to report to the general committee.

Mr. Bigelow, presented his opinion as follows:

THE CITY ATTORNEY'S OPINION.

To the Water Extension Committee:

Your Sub-Committee on Machinery have referred to me the communication of A. Hartupee, with reference to the construction of certain engines under the contracts with the city, with direction to consider the same in connection with the contracts, and make report as to the respective rights and duties of the city and the contractor in respect to the matter in dispute, and in response the following is submitted:

With respect to that portion of Mr. Hartupee's communication which mentions the subject of cracked castings, it is suggested that since the Mechanical Engineer, who is made the judge of such questions by the contracts, has passed upon the subject by rendering a judgment of condemnation, that the matter should be considered as finally settled and not tolerated to be again made the subject of consideration by the committee.

EXTRA COMPENSATION.

And now as to the other question embodied in Mr. Hartupee's communication, viz.: extra compensation for what he claims to be extras. The specifications and plans for both the first and second pair of engines, not only specify very minutely and in detail the several parts or sections of the said engines, but call for the erection, construction and completion of the engines according to a general plan or idea, upon a graduated scale, and requiring for their substantial completion not only the furnishing of the portions enumerated in the different heads of the specifications, but also any part or details omitted or incorrectly described in said plans and specifications, and necessary to carry such general plan into effect and to render the several parts of the engines harmonious and efficient in their operations as a whole. This view is very clearly indicated by the following provision of the contract, page 24:

"And it is hereby understood, that should any part or details necessary to the efficient action of the machinery be omitted, or incorrectly described in the contract, specifications and plans, the same shall be supplied or corrected, in accordance with written instructions from the Mechanical Engineer of the Board of Water Commissioners, and not otherwise; and shall be without further charge, unless said change is allowed by the engineer. The above sum being for the supply and erection of complete and serviceable machinery of the character indicated, fully competent, in all respects, to do the work designed for it."

If any such parts or details of the engines have been made or furnished by the contractor, not in accordance with the Mechanical Engineer to furnish the contractor with his written instructions either at the present time or whenever the contractor is ready to put the machinery in place.

The question may be asked: who is to be the judge of the substantial and efficient completion of the work under the contract? This is answered in the language of the contract, to be found on page twenty-seven, as follows:

"It is hereby agreed that, in case any question or dispute between the parties shall arise under this contract, or touching the *quantity, quality or value* of any work done thereunder, the same shall be referred to the Mechanical Engineer, whose decision shall be final and conclusive. And the said party of the second part hereby waive and release all right of action and suit at law under or by virtue of this contract."

ABOUT ALTERATIONS.

Mr. Hartupee claims that there have been alterations made by the Engineer from the original design to such an extent as to change in part the character of the work contemplated by the original plans and specifications, and to thereby largely increase the amount and cost of the work to the contractor, and claims that he must first have an order therefor from the Mechanical Engineer, approved by the Water Committee, by virtue of the following provision of the contract on page 25, viz.:

"And if the said party of the second part hereby agrees that the said Engineer, subject to the approval of the Board of Water Commissions, may modify or alter any part or portion of the work in such specified; and in case such alterations increase the amount of work, such increase shall be paid for, in the terms of an estimate of said engineer, whose decision shall be final and conclusive in such case."

The modifications or alterations comprehended by this paragraph of the contract mean, in my opinion, a modification involving the addition of something entirely outside of the original design or scope of the contract, or an alteration so radical in its nature as to add something to the cost of the substantial or efficient completion of the engines under the original plan and specifications.

By the contracts, the Engineer is made the sole arbiter of these questions, and in his judgment of them, he being a responsible officer, and supposed to be entirely conversant with the subject, the committee should rely. The present engineer, Mr. Lowry, states that, as to the first pair of engines, there are but two items that come within the intention of the said last mentioned paragraph, viz.: a third air vessel and two check valves; and as to the second pair of engines, nothing whatever so far as completed. He further states there have been several changes in the plans for construction of portions of the machinery, at the instance and for the convenience of the contractor, which are not, however, such modifications as are contemplated to be covered by said paragraph, and were only permitted to enable the contractor to fulfill his contract substantially.

Upon the question of delay, I would advise the committee that, while there may have been some excuse for delay on the part of the contractor, owing to the recasting of condemned work, yet that the time has come for a prompt completion and placing of the engines; that if Mr. Hartupee hesitates to comply with the directions of the committee, it is in your power to take your work from him and give it to those who will gladly do it in the shortest possible time, at the same, if not a less, price.

Mr. Glass asked the City Attorney if the contractor was not liable now to a penalty of $200 per day for non completion of contract?

Mr. Bigelow replied that the time had expired, and the contractor was liable to the penalty, but there were questions to be considered before this penalty was asked, among which was whether the foundations were completed in the time specified or not. He suggested a little deliberation before decisive action.

Mr. Fox asked if the contractor was pushing the work according to contract.

Mechanical Engineer Lowry replied that he had not, but he was now doing much better than he had been, although not as much as he ought to.

Mr. Hunter brought up the matter of the Smith pipe contract, saying that the city owed Mr. Smith a balance, and he moved that a warrant be ordered for the amount.

Clerk Hamilton, being asked, reported that the whole reserve amounted to $12,292 56. On this $10,000 had been paid, leaving a balance due Mr. Smith of $2,292 56.

After some discussion, the matter was referred to a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Harrison, Hunter and Powers.

The committee on foundations reported that the stone work on the foundations was perfect and everything there in good shape.

A judgment of $247, obtained against the city for injuries sustained by Herman Mihlstein by an accident, was ordered to be paid.

OFFICES TO BE ABOLISHED.

Mr. Harrison offered the following:

Resolved, That Councils be requested to pass an ordinance abolishing the office of the Civil Engineer and of the Clerk of the Water Extension Committee, on and after February 1, 1876, and placing the duties of the former upon the City Engineer and of the latter upon the Water Assessor.

The motion after some talk was lost by a single voice. This provoked discussion as to whether the Committee was really in favor of retrenchment and reform—which was indignantly denied with unanimity.

Mr. Powers solved the question by presenting a motion similar in its provisions, but adding the request that it be transmitted to the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform with the request that an ordinance embodying the "lopping" be presented to Councils.

A communication was presented from N. Snyder & Co., contractors for the Water Works boilers, setting forth that the city was indebted to them in $19,913 25, and requested that a payment be awarded. A warrant for $3,000 was ordered.

Jared M. Brush & Co.'s estimate on the rising mains was warranted to the amount of $5,423 60.

A bid of Armstrong & Hutchinson proposing to furnish new chambers or new tops of valves, was presented and laid on the table. The bid, which comprised of four chambers, amounted to $535.

A communication from Erastus W. Smith, complaining of the action in relation to his bill, was presented. The communication was accepted and the committee adhered to its former action.

A communication from the Butler street commission, offering for sale certain pipe, was referred to the committee on pipelaying.

Adjourned.

ANOTHER BOLD ROBBERY.

Where are the Police?

Some time during Saturday night the wholesale notion and variety goods establishment of William Mitchell & Co., in the basement at Wood street and Third avenue, was broken into and robbed of a large lot of goods. Entrance was effected by pulling up an iron grating and tearing out a window sash on Third avenue. Mr. Robert McMillen, of McMillen's printing house, discovered the grating and the window out of place yesterday morning, and notified Mr. Mitchell. Examination showed that the robbers had leisurely gone to work and searched out the best goods, which they took out of the boxes and tied up. An attempt had been made on the safe, but without success. They carried off a large lot of handkerchiefs, silk scarfs, gloves, &c., and before doing so divested them of the trade marks. They also procured some change in the money drawer. The loss to the firm is between $300 and $400. There was a sub-policeman on duty on that beat, and nothing had been heard from him up to last evening. A private watchman named Clark, is also paid for services in that neighborhood, but laquiry developed the fact that although he had drawn his pay regularly, he had been off for weeks at a time! He knew nothing of the affair, of course.

Mr. Mitchell had the matter before the detectives, but thinks he met with a very cool reception.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

The jury in the case of Henry S. Shafer vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which went to their room on Thursday last, one still out. Saturday they sent a message to the Court, stating that they could not agree, and asking to be discharged. The Judge declined to discharge them, and they are still "deliberating." There is a rumor that they stand eleven for plaintiff to one against—but it is only a rumor.

ORDER REVERSED.

The court rendered a decision in the case of Messrs. Carrier & Baum, bankrupts, on a bill in equity to review the proceedings in bankruptcy in the United States District Court. The order of the District Court, setting aside the adjudication, was reversed, and the decree of adjudication ordered to stand as if the order setting it aside had not been made.

ARGUMENT HEARD.

The argument was heard on the motion of Thomas Bakewell, Esq., for a rule on the Trustees of the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad Company, to show cause why the order of sale heretofore granted should not be set aside. Mr. Marshall made the argument in behalf of the plaintiff and Mr. Samuel Thompson, of Philadelphia, Judge Campbell, also of Philadelphia, and D. C. Watson, Esq., of Pittsburgh, for the defendants. The Court reserved its decision.

On motion of U. S. Attorney Reed, W. L. Sloan was admitted to practice in this Court.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

A. N. Burchfield, of Allegheny, filed his voluntary petition for adjudication in bankruptcy. The matter was referred to Register Shaffer.

John Sheedy, bankrupt, city. Assignee's return to the order for the sale of certain real estate presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Kneedler, Patterson & Co. *et al.* vs. William Armagast, Center county. An application was made for an injunction, and January 6th fixed for the hearing of the same. A restraining order was issued against William Armagast and John Hendrich *et al.* from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

Adam Fhey, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Argument on the motion for an injunction against Chick & Sloan, by Mr. Bakewell for and Mr. Hall against the same. The Court reserved its decision.

Andrew Jackson, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. The application for the injunction against S. S. Jackson was referred.

Andrew D. Miller, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. On petition of the Keystone Bank a rule was granted on said debtor to show cause why the composition should not be set aside, so far as the bank is concerned, and made returnable the 14th prox.

George M. Clark, Venango county, bankrupt. An order was made for the examination of the debtor and witnesses before Register Rogers on the 15th inst.

James Godfrey, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Petition of Samuel F. McCary, for the payment of $50, as a preferred creditor, referred to Register Shaffer.

James Watson, bankrupt, Indiana county. Rule granted on assignee to show cause why he should not take charge of the personal property of the bankrupt, and Mr. Murray was restrained from proceeding against the estate, returnable on the 21st inst.

Common Pleas No. 1—Full Bench.

A charter of incorporation was granted to the Anatomical Society of Allegheny county, whose purpose is to promote the science and art of medicines, especially in its relation to anatomy, surgery and pathology. Among the subscribers to the association are Drs. J. C. Burgher, J. H. Buffum, R. E. Caruthers and J. E. Chantler.

In the voluntary assignment of Joseph Thoma, Wm. France and James Lockhart were appointed appraisers.

Thomas R. Sill applied for a discharge under the insolvent laws, and January 8th was fixed for a hearing.

An order was made that the December session of the Court of Quarter Sessions be held by Hon. James P. Sterrett, to be assisted by Hons. E. H. Stowe and F. H. Collier.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Atlas Works vs. Norman & Updegraff; Suiser vs. Glasgow *et al.*; Suiser vs. Haslett *et al.*; Carroll & Co. vs. Frooby Jamison & Co. vs. Lone, Willard *et al.* vs. Graham; Dickson, Pres't, vs. Richey; Thompson, Pres't, vs. Grace *et al.*; Stoughton *et al.* vs. Hutchinson *et al.*; Edmundson vs. Penney; McElroy & Dickson vs. Scott *et al.*; Siegner vs. McGurk.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

S. M. Raymond, Esq., was appointed auditor to distribute the fund to the parties entitled thereto in the suits of the Citizens' Mutual Building and Loan association against George Brawdy.

Mina S. Couch, by her next friend, vs. M. B. Couch; libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

In the voluntary assignment of C. H. Paulson to John M. Osborne, A. McFarland and C. B. Seely were appointed appraisers.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO DAY.

Reed vs. Bell, *et al.*; Reed vs. Altvater; Craft vs. Cornell & Werling; Jackson vs. Kirkwood, *et al.*; Wolf vs. Briggs, *et al.*; West vs. Hubley, *et al.*; James vs. Hendricks; Smith vs. Loutitt; Logan vs. Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company; Horner vs. Seaton; Kolb vs. Herbert; Koif vs. Robb; Henne vs. Venn.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

Estate of Scotield Pass, deceased. Time for return of sale extended for one week.

Estate of Robert J. Dickey, deceased. Sale ordered.

Joseph Wahl *et al.* Lawrence Smith appointed guardian.

Minor children of Michael Halpen. Wm. Langan appointed guardian.

Estate of Wm. Phillips, deceased. Petition of J. Patton Lyon, administrator, for discharge. Consent of county, administrator and heirs filed and order made.

Edward Eakin, Jr., minor. Thomas C. Lazear, Esq., discharged as guardian on his own petition, and Hon. James H. Hopkins appointed in his place.

The Question of Vaccination.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Some one writing for the COMMERCIAL of Saturday proposes to solve the difficulty regarding the vaccination of the poor of this city by having the Board of Health furnish virus to the two dispensaries, the Pittsburgh Free Dispensary, on Penn avenue, and the Homeopathic Dispensary on Second avenue, and allowing the physicians connected with these institutions to do the work. I happen to be familiar with the present condition and operations of the Pittsburgh Free Dispensary, to which twenty-five physicians give their services without charge, three and four in attendance daily, nominally for one hour each, but really for double that time, the attendance being so large that, in order to provide for all, extra time must be used. This institution is supported altogether by individual subscriptions and has never received one dollar of appropriation from the city or the State, and is now the largest charity of this city, providing medicine and medical attention for a larger number of indigent persons than does even the Board of Guardians of the Poor, distributing circulars and asking the poor to come. No manner of service is refused.

And now this philanthropic would ask these medical gentlemen to assume additional labors without compensation, which (if it were practicable, and it is not) would require so much of their time that their private business must be neglected. For all who have asked it vaccination has been and will still be performed; but shame on that man who would ask that an already hard worked and poorly paid profession shall do yet this one thing more.

Shame upon that charity which while it cries *give, give*, will hold tight its own purse strings.

M. D.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

The December Term—List of Grand Jurors—Business of the Term, etc.

The December term of the Court of Over and Terminer and Quarter Sessions begins to-day, with Judge Sterrett presiding, assisted by Judges Stowe and Collier.

William B. Ross, Chief of Police of Allegheny, intends to lay before the court, this morning, certain facts which he has discovered, regarding the manner in which grand and traverse jurors have been drawn. It is alleged that some of the jurors summoned to attend to-day have been irregularly drawn, and If Mr. Ross presents his facts in tangible form, they will doubtless receive prompt attention. Following are the names of the

GRAND JURY.

James Doyle, laborer, Tenth ward; John J. Gebhoffer, laborer, Sixth ward; William Glenn, Alderman, Chartiers township; W. J. Gilmore, M. D., Upper St. Clair; David Hemphill, farmer, West Deer township; John Hancock, Superintendent, Sixteenth ward; Arthur Hobson, gent, Third ward, Allegheny; James Hastings, carpenter, Third ward, Allegheny; W. Lewis, Eighteenth ward; John Mertz, roller, Fourth ward, Allegheny; J. C. Michell, painter, Third ward; Thomas Masterson, tailor, Twenty-fourth ward; Thomas McGrath, gent., Harrison township; C. B. Patterson, surveyor, Twenty-fifth ward; James Rafferty, grocer, Second ward, Allegheny; William Swindell, bricklayer, Third ward, Allegheny; J. A. Sargent, clerk, Sixth ward; Joseph Speers, engineer, Thirty-second ward, Jonathan Stiller, farmer, Penn township; John Sampson, farmer, Penn township; Jacob Schackman, engineer, Sixth ward, Allegheny; H. J. Thomas, alderman, Sixth ward; Charles Jeremy, real estate broker, Seventh ward; Hephouse Wilson, machinist, Fifth ward, Allegheny.

BUSINESS OF THE TERM.

The Mayors and various magistrates of the county have returned to the Clerk of the Courts the following informations, which will be laid before the Grand Jury:

Surety of the peace, 9; perjury, 6; forgery, 3; outrage, 4; larceny, 30; felonious assault and battery, 12; adultery, 5; assault and battery, 33; false pretenses, 5; aggravated assault and battery, 4; entering a building with a felonious intent, 4; fornication, etc., 1; illegal liquor selling, 7; larceny by bailee, 9; seduction, 1; desertion, 1; forcible entry, 3; selling lottery tickets, 3; fraud, 1; receiving stolen goods, 2; assault, 1; aiding and abetting cock fight, 1; keeping disorderly house, 1; keeping gambling house, 4; assault and battery, with intent to outrage, 1; arson, 1; embezzlement, 1, burglary, 1; horse-stealing, 1; malicious mischief, 5; keeping a lewd house, 1; frequenting lewdness, 2; misdemeanor under the livery act, 1. Total, 165.

Philip Murray, the murderer of James White, who was awarded a new trial by the Supreme Court, will probably be tried at the present term, and Wm. Green, the colored man who murdered his step brother, Samuel Marshall, at or near Mansfield, is also awaiting trial.

JAIL CALENDER.

The following list of prisoners are in jail for trial at the present term:

Murder—Philip Murray and William Green.

Burglary—William Moore, Benjamin Swartzweider and John Coates, (2 cases.)

Larceny—John Coates (3 cases), Wm. Sanders, Edward Grant, Peter Curtin, John Lebbon, John Jones, Louis Kimm, Caroline Smith, George Kelsey, G. M. Butterfield, W. G. Alexander, Wm. Boyle, John Jones, George Smith, Thomas Williams, J. W. Robinson, Jacob Steiner, Wm. Lee, James Kelly, Barbara Nelson, Jas. Hay, Hattie Shannon, James Smith, Sarah Smith, James Robinson, John Savage, Jas. Baltimore, Wm. Adams, Alonza Kennedy, James Kelley, Francis Collins, Jos. Conners, Teddy Finn, Wm. McCoy, William Reese, Silas Deats and Thomas Smith.

Assault and Battery with Intent to Rob—James Goodrich.

House Breaking—Wm. Long.

Assault and Battery with Intent to Rape—Wm. Sarber.

Forgery—J. W. Anderson, Wm. Zimmer, J. H. Snyder.

Assault with Intent to Kill—Manuel Von Shargo.

Aggravated Assault and Battery—Thos. Wright, Patrick Boyle, Charles Stewart, Harry Schaffer.

Felonious Assault and Battery—Charles Stewart, Thos. Stevens, David Herreld, Charles Wagner.

Robbery—James Trump.

Entering a Building with Intent to Commit a Felony—James Trump, Larry Gibson, John Hawken, John Thomas.

Riot—Edward Riley, John Mullin, Geo. Miller, Thos. Clark.

Larceny by bailee—Benjamin Richards.

False pretenses—Harry Hallect (two cases.)

Selling lottery tickets, etc.—G. W. Groves, *alias* Young (three cases.)

Assault and battery—Edward Lawrence, James Dolan.

Surety of the peace—James Dolan, Jas. Fox, Malachi Burns, Robert Walker.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs. Wm. McSpadden, J. K. Heck *et al.*; Ada Kelley, Manan McMillan; Samuel Rosenberger; John Campbell, Jr.; J. C. Elliott; John Smith; James McNally; A. Hamilton; W. J. Steel *et al.*; Peter Wolff.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

MISS AUGUSTA L. HALLER is to accompany Mother Stewart to Europe.

COUNCILS meet to-day, and in the Common branch the reduction of salary ordinances will be taken up.

IT is now that the plumber buyeth a new ledger and hath porterhouse steak for breakfast every morning.

SOL. FELL, who has been in jail ninety days for wife deserting, was discharged Saturday under the insolvent law.

SEVEN tramps were sent to jail yesterday by Mayor Phillips' for trial on the charge of breaking into freight cars at the Allegheny Outer Depot.

A BOY, name unknown, was knocked down and robbed of a dollar and half, Saturday night, near the Marshall street bridge, Allegheny.

WILLIAM BELL is held for a hearing on a charge of having forged the name of Joseph Horne & Co. to an order on an Eastern firm for a lot of spool cotton.

ABOUT noon, last Saturday, two men entered the Catholic church on Troy Hill and stole the contents of the "poor-box," amounting to about $3 00.

FADHER FERRIS lectures in the cathedral basement next Wednesday evening on "What shall our boys do?" for the benefit of St. Paul's T. A. cadets.

REV. THOMAS CRUMPTON, rector of St. Paul's P. E. Church, Roberts street, who has been ill for some time, was able to officiate yesterday at the morning services.

TILLIE SMITH, a colored girl, was sent to jail on Saturday by the Mayor to await trial on a charge of stealing a couple of turkeys and a goose from John Powers, in the Diamond.

IT is said that typhoid fever is prevalent in the House of Refuge, and yet the Allegheny Health Board is without knowledge of it. Bad sewerage is the cause of it, no doubt.

CHARLES BRACH was committed to jail Saturday afternoon by the Mayor for a hearing to-day on a charge, preferred by Patrolman Dunn, of robbing a man on Smithfield street of his watch.

ROLAND H. SMITH, Esq., has been appointed, by Governor Hartranft, Gas Inspector of Allegheny county. Mr. Smith has acceptably filled the position since the establishment of the office.

J. S. SNYDER, of Mansfield, was committed to jail on Saturday on a charge of forging the name of David Bowden, his father-in-law, to an order for $25. Justice of the Peace McCready took the information.

THE puddlers had a meeting on Saturday evening, and, it is said, resolved not to accept less than five dollars per ton for boiling iron. They will meet the manufacturers on to-morrow (Tuesday) evening.

A HORSE and buggy belonging to a member of the firm of Diamond Dyes & Co., was stolen from in front of their furniture warehouse, at Penn and Tenth streets, Saturday evening, while the owner was in the store.

THE Minersville street cars run semi-occasionally, on Sunday, apparently having no regular time. People who had to wait for half an hour or more, yesterday, or walk in the rain, showered left-handed compliments on its managers.

PATRICK WELSH has entered suit against Henry Henk to recover damages in the sum of $2,000 for injuries received by falling into an excavation on November 27, in front of defendant's house, on the corner of Washington and Faber streets. He broke a collar bone.

AT an election held Friday evening by Allegheny Chapter, No. 217, the following officers were elected to serve the ensuing Masonic year: Wm. Paul, Jr., M. E. H. P.; J. Harry Horner, K.; Geo. C. Johnston, S.; Harry Allen as *Mitchell vs Coppardon*. Mr. Castle and Mrs. Seguin appear to-morrow night in "The Huguenots."

Those who have not secured seats will find some good ones yet unsold at Hale's music store, 103 Smithfield street.

Charlotte Thompson.

The talented artiste has no just cause for any great thankfulness to the Pittsburgh public for she came here with an excellent company, played one of the best dramas in the English language, in a style never equaled, and was patronized very lightly. However, it is safe to say that she will meet with better treatment when she plays "Jane Eyre" here on some future occasion.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Satsuma and little All Right, the wonderful Japanese performers, last here with Barnum's Hippodrome, add the list of attractions at Manager Aims' theater, this week. Then there are Harper and Stansell, Arizona Carter brothers, Edney Markley, Eloise Allen, Manchester and Jennings, Murphy and Shannon, Western and Walling and others.

Dr. Hans Von Bulow.

Hans Von Bulow will give two grand concerts at Library Hall, on Monday and Wednesday evenings, December 13th and 15th, when he will be assisted by Miss Lizzie Cronyn, soprano. The sale of seats will begin on Thursday morning next, at Hale's music store, 103 Smithfield street.

The Retter Piano Recitals.

The second of Mr. Carl Retter's historical piano recitals will be given in the art gallery at Library Hall on next Thursday evening. He will be aided, as in the first recital, by Mrs. Josiah Cohen. Tickets may be had at the music and book stores.

The Prison Board.

A regular meeting of the County Prison Board was held Saturday. Judges Sterrett, White and Ewing, Controller Warner, Sheriff Hare and Commissioners Beckert and Lashell were present. Bills amounting to $561 62 were approved. A motion made by Sheriff Hare to provide day and night guards for the prisoners in jail now under sentence of death, was referred, on motion of Judge White, to the Quarterly Committee with power to act. The Board adjourned to meet on the first Monday of January, instead of the first Saturday.

THOMAS GATEWOOD, a well known and respected colored citizen, for some time engaged as a clerk in the Postoffice, was arrested a few days since, at the instance of a man occupying the position of Special Agent, on a charge of the larceny of a letter. The circumstances as detailed by the agent showed very thin occasion for suspicion against Gatewood more than any other clerk, and the thinness didn't pan out before the United States Commissoner. Mr. Gatewood has been discharged, no evidence whatever having been brought against him. The question now is what reparation can the poor man obtain from the agent for arrest as a criminal, incarceration in jail and the blasting of his reputation?

"Heal Thyself."

The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a book of about 900 pages, illustrated with over 250 engravings and colored plates, and sold at the exceedingly low price of $1 50, tells you how to cure Catarrh, "Liver Complaint," Dyspepsia or Indigestion; Sick, Bilious and other Headaches, Scrofula, Bronchial, Throat and Lung Diseases; all diseases peculiar to women, and most other chronic as well as acute disorders. It contains important information for the young and old, male and female, single and married, nowhere else to be found. Men and women, married and single, are tempted to ask their family physician thousands of questions on delicate topics, but are deterred from doing so by their modesty. This work answers just such questions so fully and plainly as to leave no one in doubt. It is sold by agents, or sent by mail (post paid) on receipt of price. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, M. D., World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y.

[From the Lafayette Daily Courier.]

A VALUABLE WORK.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, distinguished in surgery, and the general practice in the profession he honors, has made a valuable contribution to the medical literature of the day, in a comprehensive work entitled "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser." While scientific throughout, it is singularly free from technical and stilted terms. It comes right down to the common sense of every-day life. Dr. Pierce is a noble specimen of American manhood. He has sprung from the people; and, with many sympathies in common with the masses, has sought to render them the substantial service in this the great work of his life. MWF*

Messrs. Fossiel & Rose.

of the late firm of Gray, Fossiel & Rese, No. 41 Fifth avenue. (Mr. Gray having retired from the firm) announce to the public that they have on hand a very large and carefully selected stock of goods for the finer grades of gentlemen's garments. This house has stood pre-eminent among Pittsburgh merchant tailoring establishments for the care and attention played in the cutting and fitting department, which has always been under the direction of Messrs. Fossiel & Rese, the reputation for the quality of goods as well as for keeping fully up with the best standards of taste, has been high and well deserved, and it has always enjoyed the patronage of a large number of our most fashionable citizens. The proprietors have made arrangements by which they hope to afford even a higher degree of satisfaction to their customers than heretofore, and respectfully solicit a continuance of their patronage. The newest styles and most fashionable fabrics will be introduced here simultaneous with their appearance in New York.

TEMPERANCE JUBILEE.

Large Gathering at the Academy of Music—Address by Mother Stewart.

The sixteenth of the Sunday evening jubilee meetings was held last evening in the Academy of Music, and notwithstanding the very inclement weather there was a large audience present, including many young men. Mother Stewart, of Ohio, who has gained fame by her work in the temperance cause had been announced, and there was much interest manifested to hear her motherly talk again, previous to her departure for Europe, where she goes to work under the auspices of the Good Templars.

These jubilee meetings have grown in interest because they are held simply and exclusively in the interest of temperance, all political discussion being prohibited. Messrs. Morris and Lincoln deserve credit for their endeavors to aid the cause by the conduct of these services.

The proceedings opened with the singing of the Hymn "Coronation," by a choir of some thirty voices and the audience. Prayer was then offered by Rev. J. L. Read, and after the singing of another Hymn, several passages from the Scriptures were read. Mr. Morris then made a statement of the progress of the meetings and of the success gained and the prospects before the conductors. He said the academy had been procured and meetings would be held regularly so long as the contributions were sufficient for the defraying of the expenses att